密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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CHINA HAS RECEIVED THE SHANTUNG Railway from the hands of Japan and the disposition of the Kiachow lease, including the mines, salt concessions, and the city of Tsingtao, has been arranged by the completion of the negotiations at the Washington Conference. The return has been made possible through the mediation of representatives of Great Britain and the United States after weeks of discussion, proposals and counter proposals. The event anticipated at Versailles has occurred in Washington, yet the general approbation expected in China has not made itself manifest. In reality, the settlement has been received with either passive curiosity or active opposition. On February 6 in Shanghai representatives of several of the street unions, including the Pakhoi, Chekiang, Hankow and Woosung Road Street Unions, the Chinese Labor Association, and the Dah Doong Educational Association, passed resolutions denouncing Foreign Minister W. W. Yen and the Chinese delegates for their actions, styling the settlement as "flattering to Japan" and only nominal for China. They went so far as to conclude their resolution—which they addressed to various military governors, provincial assemblies, student organizations and educational associations—with these words: "If the Chinese are unwilling to become Koreans they will wire Washington refusing to recognize the signature of the Chinese delegates, insisting on the redemption of the railway by cash payment, demanding the cancellation of all of the Twenty-one Demands, and denouncing the national traitors." The language is strong and expressive. The resolution is interesting in view of the fact that the unions are composed of middle class merchants. The action, however, is a characteristic one in that it is embodied in writing rather than deed and has followed after rather than gone before the actual settlement.

THE terms of the Shantung settlement are now under close examination over all China and the passing of another week will bring forth the judgement of the Chinese press and of those people of China who are articulate. The present attitude, and it seems to be current among many of the Chinese, including some who have just returned from the Washington Conference, is one of distrust and suspicion. The Chinese people have yet to be convinced that Japan has ever taken any stand with regard to the nation of China and its territory from a purely altruistic viewpoint. They have yet to be

shown that Japan is a true friend of China, and the Shantung settlement is being pored over in an attempt to find the "string" or the "joker" attached. There are those among the Chinese who look upon the issue of Chinese treasury notes for the redemption of the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway as merely a more palatable way of redeeming the line with a Japanese loan. They point to the fact that even under the local plan for cash payment the notes will be sold on the open market and though they will be restricted to Chinese buyers exclusively, there are enough pro-Japanese Chinese in official and other circles to buy sufficient notes to make Japan the creditor. In view of the activities of the late Anfu administration in Peking, their suppositions are not without an adequate background. Again they take the view that even if the railway is redeemed with a cash payment, the people of China, under existing political conditions, have no guarantee that the railway will not be mortgaged to Japan at some future date by scheming politicians in search of funds and sympathetic with Japan because of the looseness of her purse strings.

GOING further the Chinese quote the phraseology of paragraph five of the settlement in which Japan agrees not to establish an exclusive or international concession but in the next sentence of which China gives respect to "all foreign rights and privileges acquired during the Japanese occupation" and adds that "the legal status of all of such rights and privileges shall be decided by a joint Chinese and Japanese Commission." The Japanese have been careful, they say, to obtain all favorable waterfront locations and such other business and commercial property as will give a domination of the port and hence are fully protected in a "special position" by such acquisitions. The return of Kiachow will not be solely a gratuitous affair as will be noted in a number of instances in the provisions, and the predictions made during the Japanese occupation of the lease that Japan, in order to keep a firm hold on the territory, was spending money recklessly in various "improvements" seem, to the Chinese, to have been realized. During the time intervening between the Versaillies and Washington Conferences there were many, both Chinese and foreign, who made such predictions and drew the conclusion that with the pauperized condition of the Peking government and the general lack of political unity in the nation, China would be unable to finance such a return. That is the question now confronting the Peking government, where are the funds to be obtained? Twenty-seven million dollars is necessary for the purchase of the railway and the sums involved in the question of the mines, the public properties "acquired or constructed during Japan's occupation," the wireless stations at Tsinanfu and Tsingtao, and the mines, have not been announced. The necessity of a public bond issue, in accordance with the cash payment plan now being advocated, indicates that the Chinese government does not possess the needed financial resources.

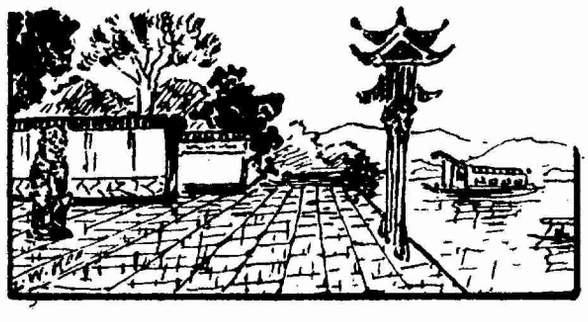
THE burden of the proof of any change of heart in the Shantung settlement then, from a Chinese viewpoint, lies with Japan. Great Britain and the United States are said to be well pleased with the trend of events but the Chinese will maintain a "show me" attitude until such time as they are convinced that they are in the wrong. The prices assessed for the various properties to be bought will have much to do with the case. The higher these prices the more difficult it will be for China to regain by purchase the "concessions" which Japan states she has made. At the moment it would seem, through Chinese eyes, that Japan will continue to occupy the Kiachow territory for some time, not as an interloper but in the more fitting role, for her own ends, of a benevolent but unpaid creditor. The railway will perhaps be returned soon but until such time as more money is forthcoming it may be expected that Japan will continue to operate in and on those properties to be purchased by China. It is a matter in which, to the Chinese mind, "watchful waiting" will alone tell the tale.

GRANTING, however, that all of the above has a basis of fact, it remains that the present Shantung settlement, with all of its faults, is more than could reasonably be expected under existing circumstances. By it the mediators of the United States and of Great Britain have reaffirmed their belief in the capability of the Chinese people to bring order out of chaos, and to establish at Peking a government worthy of the name of a Republic. While providing for monetary payments for the return of many of the institutions in the Kiachow lease, the settlement expresses a conviction that the Chinese as a people will see that sufficient funds are forthcoming to take up all of the propositions made. Many of the objections that have been made in this discourse are not so much a reflection upon the agreement itself as upon the enervated and devitalized condition of Peking and of China governmentally. As has been reiterated many times a strong China and a united China would have made the discussion of many of the phases of the Far Eastern questions unnecessary. The great complication has been China herself and the sooner this is realized by the Chinese people the more rapid will be the improvement of the position of the nation. China has been in the position of the beggar with a basket, much has been thrown into the receptacle but more would have been gained had the country assumed a strong and recognized national guise backed by a well organized, properly functioned government. The Washington Conference should provide a strong and urging incentive to the Chinese people to begin a constructive movement that will make China a Republic in the full significance of the term.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL Chang Tso-ling, War Lord of Manchuria, on the one side, and General Tsao Kun and General Wu Pei-fu, controllers of the provinces on the northern side of the Yangtse River, on the other side, which has never been really amicable, is becoming positively serious as a result of the present Cabinet crisis. General Chang is now willing to let Prime Minister Liang Shih-yi resign, but he will do his utmost to prevent a Chihli nominee from heading the Cabinet. In several telegrams to the President of China, he has raised the question as to whether Liang is guilty of the charge of selling national interests to a foreign country. If Liang has been proven guilty, Chang recommends severe punishment for him. If Liang is not guilty, Chang recommends severe punishment for news mongers. In this case, the news mongers were none other than Wu Pei-fu and six Yangtse Tuchuns, who sent telegrams to Peking denouncing Liang as traitors. In another telegram Chang has declared that interference of the provincial authorities in Cabinet making will lead to endless troubles in the future, and this he evidently intends as a threat that he will create trouble for whoever becomes the next Prime Minister. The Tuchun of Chekiang has sent several telegraphic messages to

the President and the government expressing similar views on the situation and declaring that any new Prime Minister who makes loans should be considered as a public enemy and was thereby laying the foundation for his attack on the future chief of the Cabinet, who will most probably be a nominee of Chihli. The political atmosphere is far from being clear. Dark clouds are overhanging on the Northern horizon. Leading politicians seem to worry over something which may happen at any moment and which will shatter their fondest dream of the control of the situation in China. "The situation is hopeless," and similar remarks are heard everywhere.

IN the end, Fengtien, represented by Chang, and Chihli, represented by Tsao and Wu, will have to test each other's military strength. Both are bidding for time. In some circles it is freely predicted that the fight between these two military factions will most probably take place in June or July, when the weather becomes warmer and it will not be hard for the soldiers to take the field. Others express the view that the expected fight may take place at an earlier time. Mukden certainly is not in a cheerful mood, nor is General Wu in a spirit of conciliation, although General Tsao and his brothers would like to avoid the conflict if they can emerge from the situation without losing dignity and face. Wherever one goes one is asked the question as to which side will win the day and as to which side the popular support will be thrown. The question is unanswerable. It was referred to the military authorities of the two factions, and they could not give a definite reply. All they could say on the matter is that military fortune is uncertain. The present state of affairs between Fengtien and Chihli is bad enough, and it is being made worse by the rumor that President Hsu Shih-chang may have to resign from the position of Chief Executive in two months' time. If the rumor proves to be true, the worst confusion possible will reign in the whole of China generally and North China especially. It is no easy task to be President of China today when there is a second president in the person of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in Southern China. All the government affairs have to be administered with the approval of several leading militarists. and the orders of the government cannot go beyond the wall of Peking Foreign well-wishers are afraid that a situation worse than the present will soon exist before order can be evolved as the morning follows the night. They hope that the absolute darkness, which is now prevailing everywhere in China, is the darkness before the dawn. It is the time for patriotic Chinese and well-wishers of this country to render every assistance to hasten the dawn of a better day, otherwise their efforts may come too late and the country may plunge itself into an unknown abyss.



The Future of Chinese Democracy *

BY DR. S. K. ALFRED SZE

I FEEL highly honored by being invited to speak before this distinguished body of intellectual representatives, the custodians of American civilization. The refining and uplifting influence you have exercised upon your countrymen and the people of other countries is well worthy of the highest admiration. And your disinterested pursuit of high learning has succeeded so well in removing the misconceptions regarding the Chinese Republic and has resulted in such close friendship between China and America that I cannot but feel the deepest satisfaction. There are, however, some misinformed people who still have misgivings about the future of Chinese democracy. As I cannot appeal to a better understanding, I wish to seize this unique opportunity to explain what seems to be the unsatisfactory condition in China.

To some Western observers the Republic of China seems to be still tossed in an unceasing storm. To them the temporary presence of the militarists and the small difference between Canton and the Central government appear to be symptoms of some greater evil that is to come. Some doubt whether the Chinese people have the real capacity for self-government and whether China is after all qualified to enjoy the blessings of democracy; others attribute the present seeming unrest and turmoil to the corruption of officialdom and advocate foreign supervision as a panacea; a few will try to indoctrinate our countrymen with Bolshevist ideas and point to them as a remedy; still others think that the trouble with China is the lack of a strong central government and that all will be well if this is established; and still others maintain that what China needs at present is not a strong central government but a Federal State. A veritable Babel of confusion! Of course, there are many who have faith and hope in the ultimate triumph of democracy in China and who believe that the forces for good will eventually gain ascendency. But even with them faith seems to take the place of intellectual conviction and hope appears to lack intellectual assurance. In other words, they do not seem to know that the present unrest and disturbance is only apparent, not real and fundamental, that the pains which China is experiencing are pains of growth, not pains of senility, and that what little evil she has at present is essential to the greater good she will achieve in the near future. There is, in fact, no ground for discouragement and pessimism, and we can rest assured that China will be a real champion of democracy.

As I see it, the troubles China has been having for the last few years are all due to China's attempt to adjust her social democracy to the political democracy of the West. This adjustment is a gigantic experiment and it is small wonder that friction and discord has at times occurred. For social democracy and political democracy differ widely both in origin and in moral principle. Social democracy first comes into existence in communities where there is general competence and no marked personal eminence, where there is no aristocracy, no caste; but instead, an intelligent readiness to lend a hand and to do in unison whatever is to be done, by a kind of conspiring

* An address by Dr. Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 14, 1922.

instinct and contagious sympathy. In such a community democracy is a spirit, a mental attitude, a disposition of the mind, and the machinery of government is not present, or if present, not perceived. We might consider such a community as having the most democratic government, for everything there is naturally democratic and there is no governmental machinery at all.

Political democracy, however, comes into existence later in time. Unlike social democracy it is not natural, but artificial. It arises by a gradual broadening of aristocratic privileges, through rebellion against abuses, and in answer to restlessness on the people's part. It is necessitated by the complexity of modern civilization and the rise of different classes; it is compatible with a very complex government and an aristocratic society. It is an attempt at the harmonization of the different interests of the different parties or groups of people. Unlike social democracy, which is a general ethical ideal, looking to human equality and brotherhood, democratic government is merely a means to an end, and an expedient for the better and smoother government of certain states at certain junctures. It involves no special ideal of life. It is a question of policy, namely, whether the general interest will better served by the harmonization of special interests as is shown in Rousseau's conception of the general will. Thus political democracy is concerned more with the machinery of government and in that respect differs greatly from social democracy, Social democracy is ethical socialism, whereas political democracy is ethical individualism.

Now the Chinese democracy is a social democracy. Ever since the dawn of Chinese history, the predominating political theory and the actual practice have always been the elimination of governmental machinery. Confucius, as well as Laotze, maintained the same position. Indeed, the absence of governmental machinery and the comparative absence of governmental interference have been testified to by all the eminent writers of China so that it is unnecessary for me to multiply proofs and examples.

But social democracy is possible only in a civilization that is not complex, in a civilization that has no castes, no aristocracy. In such a civilization complicated machinery is a burden and out of place. The spirit of love can harmonize whatever diversities and differences that may exist. But the Chinese civilization as a result of contact with the West has become more complex and the interests of the people have become diversified. As yet class consciousness is not distinct and marked in China. But there is no longer that unity of desire, that unity of aspiration and that unity of taste. Of course, it is not necessary, nor is it wise, for China to part with her social democracy which is too precious to be discarded, but the Chinese social democracy has got to make use of the political machinery of the West, the excellent technique of organization, so as to meet the demands of the hour. China, however, must humanize the machinery so taken over, and this process of humanizing the machinery, this process of adjusting the political machinery to social democracy, of reconciling the alien form to the indigenous spirit, is a long process, and a difficult one. It is not, therefore, that the Chinese people are incapable of self-government. Rather are the Chinese people not used to machinery which to them is strange. Once the machinery is mastered, once the native spirit and the alien form are fused and well blended, there will arise a splendid example of modern democracy in Asia.

For China is determined not to be enslaved by the machinery of government and will not rely for the final success of democracy solely upon the nice balancing and harmonizing of private conflicting interests which the utilitarian school so enthusiastically preached. On the other hand, China will try to avert the dangers of materialistic democracy—eccentricity and dull uniformity. China will try to secure in art and literature that quality of distinction which Matthew Arnold finds lacking in democratic countries. At the same time, China will try in all the spheres of human activity to secure a real standard which is also lamentably absent in other democratic countries. China is trying to have distinction, not eccentricity; real standards, not dull uniformity. And to attain these ends China will, in conformity to a tradition, give everyone a chance. Thus people will be born equal, but they will grow unequal and the only equality subsisting will be equality of opportunity. China will thus attempt to remedy such drawbacks of democratic government as the great critics like Bryce and James Russell Lowell have pointed out. These statements are not vague generalities, for they are abundantly borne out by facts. Of the five presidents of the Chinese Republic four have come from humble families and most of the men who are guiding the destiny of China are from the common people. And, as an antidote against the tendency to overmaterialization, China is making every effort to promote her higher education as is evidenced in the establishment of the Peking Government University and the Southeastern University and other similar educational institutions. This leads me to the second point of which I wish to speak—the adjustment of new ideas to old ideas.

The confusion that prevails in China is, as I have said, due to China's attempt to adjust her indigenous social democracy to the political democracy of the West. But it is also due to China's attempt to adjust old ideas to new ideas. After her serene peace had been disturbed, she realized that something was wanting in her country and consequently students were sent out to study in the West. At first China thought the remedy for her weakness was military science. But gradually she realized that perhaps she could profit more by the political machinery of the West, and so students took up the study of political science. Then their attention was shifted from political machinery and government to applied science, for the Chinese people have come to think that in that way lies salvation. But at present there are also students studying pure science and philosophy and the number is increasing. Thus you see the understanding of the West by the Chinese people is a very gradual process and a matter of absorbing interest. It is an approach from facts to ideas, from the part to the whole. The Chinese people have indeed followed the steps which are laid out by Plato to perfection. But this vast amount of intellectual material which has found its way into China has to be cast into the mental furnace of the four hundred million people and the fusion of the material that is already there with this new material is no mean task and will require much time. During the first few decades of China's contact with the West what China wanted to be enlightened on was the material side of its civilization. But at the present stage of China's development, increased emphasis is being laid on the cultural side—the sciences and the philosophy of the West. The reason for this deep interest in Western philosophy and sciences is that the Chinese people want to know thoroughly what is their own. John Stuart Mill says that for the understanding of

a civilization it is absolutely necessary to master several languages; and one Chinese scholar said that he came to know more intimately of the civilization of his own country after he had made a careful study of the Western civilization. The reason is obvious, for the more we are conscious of the existence of others the more we are conscious of ourselves; and the more we know others, the more do we know ourselves. But the invasion of these new ideas necessarily arouses in the beginning the sharpest conflict with the hitherto unshakable beliefs and convictions held by the Chinese people. Coupled with the spirit of Browning's Grammarian, with the insatiable thirst for knowledge which is so characteristic of scholars of the Renaissance, the Chinese are absorbing Western knowledge too fast. Hence the great friction and the seeming disorder and confusion. But as Bertrand Russell says, "Chinese problems are not capable of being satisfactorily settled by a mechanical imposition of order and what we consider good government. Adjustment to new ideas demands a period of of chaos, and it is not for the ultimate good of China to shorten this period artificially." Prof. Dewey entertains similar opinions in this regard and the judgment of both is perfectly sound. For just as a man must pass a turbulent period in his life before he can attain self mastery and sweet calm, so must a nation pass a stormy period before it can attain poise and balance. Seeming disquiet and disorder in China is essential to her growth because good and evil are relative, and a good comes only after transcending an evil which is itself a negation of good. An English Philosopher has said: "A man draws nearer to virtue when he commits a sin. For sin, as the second in time of the two steps, has the advantage over innocence. In passing to sin from innocence the sinner has taken a step on the only road which can lead him to virtue, and morality has gained."

But those people who complain that China has not progressed very far are wrong. For details of China's progress I may refer them to Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau's book, entitled *China Awakened*, which will be out very soon. But the most conspicuous example is the national unity which China has achieved. The transition of civilization from the family to the national state is the most marked characteristic of the last fifteen years of Chinese public life. China is not, as Russell thinks, less a political entity than a civilization, for China is not only a civilization but also a political entity which is partly due to the introduction of the political democracy of the West. Prof. Seeley, of Cambridge used to tell his students that nationalism is the key to the civilization of the nineteenth contury. He cited the twenty-five German kingdoms uniting to form the German empire, the eight principalities of Italy uniting into the kingdom of Italy, the welding together of the discordant states into the American Union, and the knitting together of the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire as the products of the national ideal operating in the history of the nineteenth century. It is this spirit of patriotism which is lifting the four hundred million of China to that exalted plane in which they are willing to lay down their lives upon the altar of their country. The united front presented by the whole people against the Japanese occupation of Shantung, the downfall of the powerful Anfu party through the agitation of merchants and students, the suppression of gambling at a loss of $14,000,000 a year to treasury of a province and the adoption of the spoken language as the universal language throughout the country—all these are indications of a growing national spirit. The growth of public opinion in China is another wonderful symptom of political unity. Before the establishment of the Republic the rank and file paid no attention of public affairs. Now their voice is not only heard regarding the important matters in the country but actually heeded by the government. This was seen in the clash between the Anfu and the Chihli factions last year. It is seen in the influence exercised by the opinion of the people on the Washington Conference.

But, although it is true that nationalism, as Prof. Seeley says, was the key to the political history of the nineteenth century, I predict that internationalism will be the key to the political history of the twentieth century and after. Sir Robert Hart, who studied the Chinese for some forty years, believed that Chinese potential hatred of foreigners constitutes a real menace to the human race. He held that some four hundred million people, sturdy and passionately devoted to their ancient customs, might in time, under the influence of bitter race hatred between the yellow and the white peoples, be changed from a peace-loving community into a war-like people, bent on avenging their wrongs. But the Chinese patriotism and nationalism is not the patriotism and nationalism of the Jingoists and Imperialists. It is not the pooled self-esteem which A. Clutton-Brock speaks of. There is no hatred of foreigners in China and there is with the Chinese no longer any racial antipathy and antagonism which is made so much of by the nationalists and the capitalists. Our patriotism is not the patriotism which manifests itself in hatred rather than in love, because false patriotism cannot declare itself for what it is and because it is always negative rather than positive. But our patriotism is the patriotism which is love of something not ourselves, of our own people and city and our native fields, and which, being love, does not in the least insist that that which is loved is superior to other things, or people, unloved because unknown. We know that where there is real affection, there is not this rivalry or enmity; no man, because he loves his wife, makes domestically patriotic songs about her; nor does he hate or despise the wives of other men. In true love there is no self-esteem, but rather it increases the capacity for love; it makes the loving husband see the good in all women; and he would as soon boast of his own wife as a religious man would boast of his God! And true patriotism is true love. This true patriotism finds its expression in the impartial and disinterested pursuit of Western learning by the Chinese people which is so eloquently testified to by Bertrand Russell and Prof. Dewey, the two intellectual ambassadors from Great Britain and the United States of America; it finds its expression in the great emphasis on the regeneration of the spiritual side of China's civilization which is diametrically opposed to the exclusive devotion of Japan to her material progress and military efficiency. In short, the growth of nationalism and patriotism in China is a blessing to herself and a blessing to the world.

Another example of China's progress is the legal reform affected under the guidance of Dr. Wang, one of the intellectual leaders of China, and one of the delegates to the Washington Conference. As you all know, legal reforms had been carried out to some extent in the last years of the Tsing Dynasty and the codes that were then compiled were modeled after those of Japan. But these codes did not appear to the Republican government as compatible with the liberal ideas which have gained a strong hold in China. Thus a new commission was formed to revise those codes. These revised codes were printed in 1919 and immediately translated into English and French.

While those who codified the provisional codes during the reign of Tsing Dynasty were educated in Japan those who codified the new codes derived their inspiration from the European countries and profited immensely by the recent progress in law. They have borrowed much from the code of Hungary, of Holland, of Italy, even of Egypt and of Siam and from the codes of Austria, Switzerland, and Germany. But at the same time, they have had the wisdom not to break with the past and, in fact, the traditions and customs of the Chinese people are respected in those provisions of the new codes. The cult of ancestral worship is reconciled to the spirit of the new codes, and violation of sepulchre is punishable. Buddhism is tolerated, and parents exercise a considerable influence in the matter of aggravation or attenuation of punishments.

The completeness and excellence of the codes are such that Prof. Garcon of the University of Paris, who is one of the most eminent jurists on the Continent, says of one of them: "It seems, in truth, that, without alteration, that code can be adopted by any Occidental people and that any European country can find in this code some useful reforms which can well be introduced into its own laws." Again, he says: "The number of provisions of the code indicates a profound knowledge, not only of the texts of recent codes, but also of the science of penal laws which the Occidental criminalists have made. It is sufficient for me to say that this code solves questions of unpunishable crimes of real or theoretical recidive. Our French code unfortunately leaves these questions unanswered."

But progress is shown also in industry. In the year of 1911 there were only 395 industrial companies owned by Chinese, but in the year of 1919 there were 994. Then the method of organization, the technique newly learned from the West, is being improved as is shown by the existence of the Banker's Association and the Student's Association, which spreads throughout the length and breadth of the country.

In education equal advancement has been made. In the year 1911 there were 2,000,000 people in public schools. In 1920 there were 5,000,000 Schools have been more than doubled since then. I shall refrain from mentioning the new universities which have been established and the exhilarating intellectual thirst of the whole people which is so well described by Bertrand Russell. Nor shall I dwell on the freedom of thought which is so vividly brought to the minds of the Western people by the British philosopher.

Of course, people will remind me that China still endures many militarists, whose influence however, is rapidly diminishing. And again their presence, though temporary, is essential, to the final success of democracy. They are like the trials which a youth has to pass through before he can become hardy and attain to real manhood. Did not the same thing happen to France and to this country?

Besides, it is to be remembered that alongside these militarists are the good governors of difference provinces whose beneficent work is well recognized by every foreigner. Such is the Governor of Shansi, Yen Hai-Shan. Miss E. G. Kemp in her book, *Chinese Mettle*, says: "He has accomplished in the last ten years a remarkable change in the entire province-the province which is considerably larger than Great Britain." He has initiated so many necessary reforms which can be followed by the rest of the provinces and he has inspired so many people to great efforts that he has come to acquire the name of the "Model Governor." Another such exemplary governor is General Feng Yu Hsiang, whose good work in Shensi Province is equally remarkable.

Thus, if we take a broad view of the whole situation, the future of China is very bright and the progress she has made is considerable. For progress, it must be borne in mind, is never in a straight line. Rice compares it to a spiral which advances and recedes in turn, but which is ascending and progressing all the time. Macaulay compares progress to the tide where the individual wave seems to retreat from time to time, but the tide is nevertheless making steady advance. This is true of progress in every country and it is no less true of progress in China.

The New Tendency of Journalism in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

POLITICS and the doings of those "higher up" have both become wearisome to the progressive Chinese journalist. Today he is turning his attention to the social conditions of the masses. Descriptive and narrative accounts of the poverty of the people belonging to the lower stratum and distress experienced by young folk in the matter of marriage and other kindred subjects are daily found in the newspapers edited by the young Chinese with newer ideas. The tendency of Chinese journalism is towards the publication of news of human interest.

Hitherto the Chinese newspaper has been a portrayer of scheming politicians and barbarian militarists, and a recorder of their intrigues and counter-intrigues of the most foul kind for money and power. Its columns have been full of telegrams of the Tuchuns and the division commanders expressing either approval or disapproval of certain acts of the government or of the cabinet members. Ton after ton of such nonsensical telegraphic messages have been annually flooding the newspaper offices since the establishment of the Republic in 1912 Now and then the Chinese press gives great prominence to anti-Japanese news and publishes it day after day until it becomes threadbare or some fresh outburst against another foreign country or against some Chinese official takes place.

News of human interest and information about the common people have been perpetually neglected. Most of the promoters of the newspapers hvae usually had an axe to grind. Their intention has been to break into the political field or to obtain some sinecure or subsidy from those in power, and not to serve the right kind of news to the public. By the printing of news of human interest, they would gain nothing financially at the moment. Their fortune was thus closely allied with that of their backers. Several papers have tried to be independent and succeeded to some extent. Then came the tempters with shining silver and big rolls of banknotes to corrupt their management. These tempters have not yet met with any failure so far as their efforts in North China are concerned.

The game of those who have promoted newspapers for political purposes has been played out. The reading public, which has been successfully fooled for nearly ten years, has commenced to realize that it has not received fair treatment. This realization is shown in the loss of subscriptions by the politically subsidized papers. Under these circumstances several progressive and independent dailies have recently been born with the avowed object of supplying

truthful news and especially those which concern doings and sayings of the common masses. The *Shen Pao* of Peking, the *Hsin She Hui Pao* of Tientsin, and the *Shang Pao* of Shanghai (the *Shanghai Journal of Commerce*) represent this new tendency of Chinese journalism.

The *Shen Pao* is a pioneer in the new movement. It is the most popular morning paper in Peking today. A cursory glance at its contents shows that little space is assigned to the news of political value while several pages are devoted to social matters. Evidently its editors are students of human nature. The people are tired even of General Wu Pei-fu's campaign against Prime Minister Liang Shih-yi, and General Chang Tso-ling's counter-plot, interesting as these must be if not given in tiresome detail. Accordingly they welcome from the *Shen Pao* something different from that which they have been accustomed to read in the past, namely, the social news attractively written up and portraying the conditions of the unfortunate and the miserable. It is and must be a great relief to them to have a change.

Picking up any issue of the *Shen Pao* at random, a casual reader cannot help but find some news of real human interest. Take the issue of January 25 as an illustration. The news first attracting his attention concerned the refusal of a young girl, well educated, to marry an aged but rich military man in Hunan, her escape from home to pursue a higher education at the High Normal College for Women in the Capital, her sole possession being ten dollars with which she intended to prosecute further studies while she was disowned by her father. There is pathos in the story which was not created out of the imaginative mind of a novelist. The name of the girl and other details were given. In was a real story. Another news story of interest was about the young brother of the president of the Agricultural College in the vicinity of Peking, who was crushed to death by the mule cart in his attempt to drive it at a high speed to show his skill. The first arrival at the scene was his British sister-in-law. It contained a moral lesson for the young.

The third story in the same issue, not lacking in interest, gave an account of various amusement places during the New Year festival. Side by side with it was printed an account of Peking customs in the worship of the Gods, the giving of gifts and the ceremonies on the New Year calls. Other stories related to the municipal reform in Chungking, Szechuen, the strike of seamen in Hongkong, and of members of the Ministry of Justice in Peking. A year ago, such news would not have found their way into the newspapers. In the future any paper which does not give them cannot exist for any length of time. Thus news of social and human interest is gradually displacing political news, which can be of interest only to those who are engaged in the political profession. In one way the growth of this new type of newspapers and journalists indicates the mental progress of the Chinese people and the waning of the power of politicians and militarists.

The popularity of the *Journal of Commerce* in Shanghai, according to friends from that port, has been largely due to the supplying of the kind of news which the people want and the taking of an attitude on the political questions in accordance with the views of the people. The *Journal* is said to have a smaller circulation than the other established papers in that city, but its influence is greater on account of it being in line with the popular thought. The same can be said of the *Hsin She Hui Pao* of Tientsin, which is endeavoring to meet the popular demand in the matter of news as well as of views.

All of the three representative newspapers have been doing everything within their power to be of service to the people. Therein lies their success and their popularity. It has never happened in China before that through the medium of a mere newspaper the father, who is ultra-conservative, and the daughter of a family, who is ultra-progressive, have been reconciled. The *Hsin She Hui Pao*, under the editorship of Ma Ch'ien-li, a graduate of the Nankai University, who distinguished himself during the last boycott of Japanese goods, has brought about the reconciliation of the daughter and the father, and while the arrangement for the resumption of their former relationship was under consideration, kept the public daily informed of the progress of the negotiations.

The story about the ultra-conservative father and the ultra-progressive daughter, which was published in the *Hsin She Hui Pao* for several weeks, was considered a journalistic feat and interested not a few readers, who participated in the discussion of the right and wrong of the case. The impartial views of the readers undoubtedly influenced the father to reconsider his stand and accept the terms of the mediators to give her a proper high education. The story as unfolded in the columns of the *Hsin She Hui Pao* day after day could be briefly summarized as follows:

Miss Chow Chin-tseng, daughter of Chow Chiu, a well-known conservative scholar, received a good education both in Chinese and English at home. She wanted to attend an institution of higher learning and enjoy the same privilege as that accorded to her brother by her father, Her brother is now a student at the Peking Union University. Her parents flatly refused to let her pursue a higher education elsewhere. The girl was obliged to leave her father's home. On December 30, she published in the *Hsin She Hui Pao* a statement giving reasons for her action. Let the girl tell her own story in her own words in that statement:

"In view of the national chaos and social disorder, it is necessary for a modern Chinese girl to acquire the highest education possible in order to be able to face the problem of life with full equipment. As for me, my education has been rather limited and my desire to prosecute further studies is above the boiling point. Several times I have asked my father to grant my wish. Unfortunately my parents are so conservative that they declined to consider my request favorably. Under these circumstances I cannot but leave my dear ones in order to realize my ambitious aim. From December 3,1921, I severed all my connection with my family."

The foregoing statement attracted much public attention. Many letters were sent by the readers to the paper for publication in which their views on the case were frankly given. Mr. Chow finally repented of his severity in dealing with his daughter and decided to reconsider his attitude. The following terms for the return of his daughter to his home and to grant her the wish for higher education were finally arranged through the mediation of Ma Ch'ien-li, editor of the *Hsin She Hui Pao:*

1. The parents promised to support her and her sister in school.

2. In case it is necessary to go to a boarding school, the parents will offer no objection.

3. The daughters are allowed to select courses of study of their own accord.

4. The daughters are allowed to buy and read decent books, magazines and newspapers.

5. The daughters will have the freedom to correspond with their girl friends. They will have to report their movements to their parents.

6. If the girls would like to go abroad for education, their parents should undertake to support them.

7. Before the daughters reach the age of 25, the parents should not betroth them. If they have their own views on their matrimonial matters to express, they should be allowed to lay them before their parents. If their parents have any matrimonial proposal to make, they should secure the consent of their daughters first.

8. The girls are only required to report to the parents the place where they lived during their absence from home, but not to disclose the person who has given them assistance.

9. The above arrangements become effective on and from the day on which the guarantor (editor of the paper) has published them.

It is a certainty that in the future the Chinese papers will not be as dry as they used to be. A new era for Chinese journalism is thus dawning. More people will read the newspaper which prints news of human interest. and a larger circulation will follow. With the exception of two or three students' papers, the oldest and best papers in China cannot boast of a circulation larger than 60,000, whereas in Japan the *Osaki Asahi* prints nearly 700,000 copies a day. The printing of matters of human interest will tend to increase the circulation, as it will reach a class of people who are not interested in politics.

Leaving aside the progressive papers which have struck a new path as mentioned in the foregoing, the general standard of the profession of journalism in China has been somewhat raised of late. The financial crisis of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications last winter put it to a test. The seriousness of the crisis was commonly understood. Almost all the newspapers in Peking offered voluntarily to accept notes of these two banks at par while the public refused to have them and conducted a vigorous campaign to stop the run. Chang Chia-ngau, Vice-Governor of the Bank of China, in an interview with the writer after the panic, stated that the support given by the Chinese press to the two banks marked the intellectual progress of the Chinese, and indicated that the people would act in unison when they were confronted with a problem of national magnitude and of common interest.

Peking, February 4th.

The Washington Conference

(Covering the period from Thursday, February 2, to Wednesday, February 8.)

The Washington Conference held its last session on February 6 and was closed with a benediction pronounced by the chaplain of President Harding. With its close there has been consigned to history one of the most notable gatherings of all ages. Like all conferences its actual results are to be realized in the passing of time but the representatives of all news gathering agencies are loud in its praises.

The actual closing of the assembly is thus described in a *Reuter* Washington report:

The Washington Conference closed today with a benediction pronounced by the President's chaplain.

Mr. Balfour and the other British delegates subsequently left for home and were seen off by Mr. Hughes and other officials.

The final session of the Conference attracted larger crowds than ever before, several people being seated in the aisles or standing round the walls. Mrs. Harding and Mrs Coolidge and the wives of other officials were in the boxes.

The members of the Conference received enthusiastic applause, Mr. Balfour particularly getting a tremendous ovation.

There was frequent applause as when the President said that whilst the settlement of the Far Eastern questions was not of direct import to the United States, they rejoiced with the world that an understanding had been reached. He did not believe that the naval holiday would expire with the treaties as a consequence of the growth of public opinion against warfare. President Harding suggested that the Conference might point the way to similar conferences.

Mr. Hughes announced the signature of the Sino-Japanese Shantung treaty, amid great applause.

The delegates then signed the four remaining treaties in the following order:—The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, The Neitherlands, China and Portugal.

In an address reviewing the achievements of the Conference, President Harding declared that contemplation of the work accomplished would be one of the supreme compensations of his life.

President Harding declared that the Conference had wrought a truly great achievement: "The faith plighted here today, and kept in national honor," he said, "will mark the beginning of a new and better epoch in human progress." He characterized the Conference as "the first deliberate and effective expression of the Great Powers in the consciousness of peace and the utter futility of war."

The Conference then adjourned sine die.

Of greatest significance to China has been the settlement of the Shantung controversy and the return of the Kiachow lease by Japan. Other matters relating to China and the text of the Shantung pact are contained in the report which follows, published in the *Evening Star*, Shanghai, under a Washington date line of February 6:

The Conference has adopted the Five Power Naval Treaty and the Submarine and Poison Gas treaty and the Resolutions respecting China which the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Affairs had acted upon as follows.

1. Regarding post offices.
2. Providing for the withdrawal of foreign armed forces from Chinese territory under certain circumstances.
3. Concerning the "Open Door."
4. Prohibiting (international) discrimination on Chinese railroads and for their unification under Chinese control.
5. Regarding the reduction of Chinese military forces.
6. Regarding the full publication with respect to all matters affecting the political and other international obligations of China and of the several powers in relation to China.
7. Concerning radio stations in China.

The Chairman announced to the Conference that he had been informed by the representatives of China and Japan that the Shantung controversy had been settled, the settlement comprising of the following eleven articles and eight annexes and the understanding recorded in the minutes of the Shantung conversations regarding the former German leased territory of Kiaochow.

FULL TEXT OF PACT

A 1. Japan shall restore to China the former German leased territory of Kiaochow.

(2) The governments of Japan and China shall each appoint a commission with powers to make and carry out delayed arrangements relating to the transfer of the administration and of public property in the said territory and to settle other matters especially requiring adjustment. For such purposes the Japanese and Chinese commissions shall meet immediately upon the coming into force of the present agreement,

(3) The said transfer and adjustment shall be completed as soon as possible and in any case not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of this agreement.

B. The Japanese government agrees to hand over to the Chinese government upon the coming in of the administration the former German leased territory of Kiaochow with archives, registers, documents in the possession of Japan or certified copies thereof as may be necessary for the said transfer as well as those that may be useful for the administration by China after such transfer of that territory and of that around Kiaochow Bay.

B. 2. *Public Properties.* 1. The government of Japan undertakes to transfer to the government of China all public properties including land, buildings or works or establishments in the leased territory of Kiaochow whether formerly pos-

sessed by the German authorities or purchased in or constructed by the Japanese authorities during the Japanese administration of the said territory save those indicated in article paragraph three of this treaty. 2. in the transfer of such public properties no compensation will be claimed from the government of China except for those purchased or constructed by the Japanese authorities and also for the improvements on or additions to those formerly possessed by the German authorities. With regard to cases under these two categories the government of China shall refund an equitable proportion of the expenses actually incurred by the government of Japan for such properties specified in (1) or such improvements or additions specified in (2) having regard to the principle of depreciation and continuing value. 3. It is agreed that such public property in the leased territory of Kiaochow as are required for the Japanese consulate to be established in Tsingtao shall be retained by the government of Japan and that those required especially for the benefit of the Japanese community including public schools shrines and cemeteries shall be left in the hands of the said community. Details of such matters shall be arranged by the joint commission provided for in article two of this treaty.

C. *Japanese Troops.* The Japanese troops including gendarmes now stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu railway and its branches shall be withdrawn as soon as Chinese police or military forces shall have been sent to take over the protection of the railway. The disposition of the Chinese police or military forces and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops under the foregoing provisions may be effected in sections. The date of the completion of such procedure for each section shall be arranged in advance between competent authorities of Japan and China. The entire withdrawal of such Japanese troops shall be effected if possible within three months and in any such case not later than six months from the date of the signature of the present agreement. The Japanese garrison at Tsingtao shall be completely withdrawn simultaneously if possible with the transfer of the administration of the leased territory of Kiaochow to China and in any case not later than thirty days from the date of such transfer.

D. *The Maritime Customs* (1) It is agreed that upon the coming into force of the present treaty the customs house of Tsingtao shall be made an integral part of the Chinese Maritime Customs. (2) It is understood that the provisional agreement of August sixth, 1915 between Japan and China relative to the maritime customs office of Tsingtao shall cease to be effective upon the coming into force of the present treaty.

E. *The Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway.* Japan shall transfer to China the Tsingtao—Tsinanfu Railway and its branches together with all properties appurtanences thereto including wharves, warehouses and other similar properties. China on her part undertakes to reimburse to Japan the value of the railway properties mentioned in the preceding paragraph. The actual value to be so reimbursed shall consist of the sum of 54,000,000 gold marks which is the assessed value of such portion of the said properties as was left behined by the Germans or its equivalent plus the amount which Japan during her administration of the railway actually has expended for permanent improvements on or additions to the said properties less a suitable allowance for depreciation. It is understood that no charge will be made with respect to the wharves and other similar properties mentioned in paragraph one of this article expect for such permanent improvements or additions to them as may have been made by Japan during her administration of the railway less a suitable allowance for depreciation. The government of Japan and the government of China shall each appoint three commissioners to form a joint railway commission with powers to appraise the actual value of the railway properties on the basis defined in the preceding paragraph and to arrange the transfer of the said properties. Such transfer should be accomplished as soon as possible and in any case not later than nine months from the date of the coming into force of the present agreement to effect the reimbursement under paragraph 2 of this article. China shall simultaneously with the completion of the transfer of the railway properties deliver to Japan Chinese government treasury notes secured on the railway properties deliver to Japan properties and revenues of the railway and running for a period of fifteen years but redeemable at the option of China at the end of five years from the date of the delivery of the treasury notes or at any time thereafter upon six months previous notice. Pending the redemption of the said treasury notes the Chinese government will select and appoint for so long a period as the notes remain unredeemed a Japanese subject to the post of traffic manager, another Japanese subject to be chief accountant jointly with a Chinese chief accountant with coordinate functions. These officials shall all be under the direction, control, and supervision of the Chinese managing director and removal for cause. Financial details of a technical character relating to the said treasury notes not provided for. This article shall be determined in mutual accord between the Japanese and Chinese authorities as soon as possible and in any case not later than six months from the date of the coming into force of the present agreement.

F. *The Extensions of the Tsingtao—Tsinanfu Railway.* It is agreed that the concessions relating to the two extensions of the Tsingtao—Tsinanfu Railway, namely the Tsinanfu-Shunte and the Kiaomi-Huchowfu line, will be thrown open for the common activity of the international financial group on terms to be arranged between the Chinese government and the said group.

G. *Mines:* The Mines of Tsechuan, Fangshi and Chinlingchen for which mining rights formerly were granted by China to Germany shall be handed over to a company to be formed of a special character by the Chinese government in which the Japanese interests shall not exceed the amount of the Chinese capital. The terms of such arrangement shall be determined by the Chinese and the Japanese commissions which are to be appointed that purpose and which shall meet immediately upon the coming into force of the present agreement.

H. *Opening of the Former German Leased Territory.* The Japanese government declared that it has no intention of seeking the establishment of exclusive Japanese settlement or of an international settlement in Tsingtao. The Chinese government on its part declares that the entire area of the former German leased territory of Kiaochow will be opened to foreign trade and that foreigners will be permitted freely there to carry on commerce, industry and other lawful pursuits within such area. The vested rights lawfully and equitably required by the foreign nationals in said area whether under the German regime or during the Japanese military occupation will be respected. All questions relating to the status or validity of such vested rights acquired by Japanese nationals shall be arranged by the Sino-Japanese joint commission.

I. *Salt Industry.* Whereas the salt industry is a government monopoly in China it is agreed that the interests of Japanese companies or Japanese nationals actually engaged in the said industry along the coast of Kiaochow Bay are to be purchased by the Chinese government. Purchase by the Japanese of a quantity of salt produced by the said industry along the said coast is to be permitted on reasonable terms.

Arrangements for the above purposes including the transfer of said interests to the Chinese government shall be completed by the Chinese and Japanese commissions as soon as possible and in any case not later than six months from the coming into force of the present agreement.

J.—*Submarine Cables.* Japan declares that all the rights, title and privileges concerning the former German submarine cable between Tsingtao and Chefoo and between Tsingtao and Shanghai are vested in China with the exception of those portions of the two cables which have been utilized by the Japanese government for the laying of a cable between Tsingtao and Sasibo, it being understood that the question relating to the landing and operation at Tsingtao of the said Tsingtao-Sasibo cable shall be arranged by the Chinese and Japanese commissions subject to the terms of the existing contracts to which China is a party.

K.—*Wireless Stations.* The Japanese wireless stations at Tsingtao and Tsinanfu shall be transferred to China upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops at these two places respectively with fair compensation shall be arranged by the Chinese and Japanese commissions.

ANNEXES

Preferential rights. Japan declares that she renounces all preferential rights with regard to foreign assistance in persons, capital and material stipulated in the Sino German treaty of March sixth, 1898.

Public Enterprises. Enterprises relating to electric light telephones stockyards, etc., shall be handed over to the Chinese government with the understanding that the stockyards, electric light and sundry enterprises are in turn to be handed over to the municipal government of Tsingtao which will form stable corporations in conformity with the Chinese company law to manage them under municipal supervision and regulations.

Telephones. The Japanese government agrees to turn over to the Chinese government the telephone enterprises in the former German leased territory of Kiaochow, As regards such telephone enterprises the Chinese government will give due consideration to requests from the foreign community for such extensions and improvements as may be reasonably required by the general interests of the public.

Public Works.—The Chinese government declares that in the management and maintenance the public works in Tsingtao such as roads, waterworks, parks, drainage, sanitary equipments, etc., handed over to the Chinese government by the Japanese government, the foreign community in Tsingtao shall have fair representation.

Maritime Customs.—The Chinese government declares that it will move the inspector general of the Chinese maritime customs to permit the Japanese traders in Tsingtao to communicate with the said customs in the Japanese language and in the selection of a suitable staff. The customs is to give consideration within the limits of its established service regulations to the diverse needs of the trade of Tsingtao.

Tsingtao—Tsinanfu Railway. Should the joint railway commission fall to reach an agreement on any of the matters entrusted (?) to it's charge the points at issue shall be taken up by the two governments for discussion and adjustment by means of diplomacy. In the determination of such points, the two governments shall, if necessary, obtain recognition of an expert or experts of a third power or powers who shall be designated in mutual agreement.

The last work of the Far Eastern Committee, according to a *U. S. Naval Radio* report, was the adoption of the resolution, given herewith, with regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway:

"It is hereby resolved that the preservation of the Chinese Eastern Railway for those having interests therein, requires that better protection be given the railway and those persons engaged in its operation, and that a more careful selection of the personnel should be made to secure efficiency of service, and a most economical use of funds to prevent waste of the property.

"It is also resolved that the subject should be dealt with immediately through the proper diplomatic channels."

The following reservation also was introduced and adopted by all the powers except China:

"The powers other than China in agreeing to the resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, reserve the right to insist hereafter on the responsibility of China for performance or non-performance of the obligations toward the foreign share holders, bond holders and creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway which the powers deem to result from the contract under which the railway was built and the action of the Chinese thereunder and the obligations which they deem to be in the nature of a trust resulting from the exercise of power by the Chinese government over the possession and administration of the railroad."

The so-called Nine Power Treaty with regard to China was adopted at the sixth plenary session held on February 4. This treaty, according to various reports, embodies the Root Resolutions with amplifications. A *Reuter* report of that day gives the following description: "The General Far Eastern Treaty recognizes the sovereignty and independence of China and pledges the powers not to make treaties impairing it or not to support agreements of their nationals tending to create spheres of influence in China. The Chinese government agrees not to permit discrimination in the railways against foreigners. The treaty provides for full frank communication between the Powers, whenever, in the opinion of any one of them, a situation arises which demands the application of the principles of the treaty."

A responsibility was placed upon China not to further alienate any of her territory by the treaty, according to a second dispatch. The Chinese tariff treaty, providing for a tariff commission to meet immediately in Shanghai to revise the tariff on an effective 5 percent basis, revision to be completed within four months and become effective two months thereafter, was also adopted at the sixth plenary session. Provision was made for a meeting of the signatory powers within three months to revise existing treaties and to permit the imposition of a surtax to abolish the likin tax. Revisions of the tariff will be authorized every four years and the Powers pledge themselves to equality of treatment and opportunity in everything pertaining to Chinese tariffs, the principle of uniformity on land and maritime frontiers.

The resolution authorizing the establishment of a board of reference in China, referred to in these columns last week, to which may be referred any questions arising in connection with the Open Door treaty for investigation and report was also adopted.

The withdrawal of Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands was announced by Japan on February 2, but from news reports this seems to have been the sole concession made with regard to these articles, although the belief is expressed that the treaties signed at the Conference will have some effect upon Japan's actions. It may be noted in passing, however, that section of the demands referring to the ninety-nine year lease extension on the Kwantung peninsula and the South Manchurian railway evidently remains intact.

The return of Weihaiwei to China by Great Britain was pledged by Arthur Balfour, chief delegate, at a plenary session on February 1. The belief is expressed that this return will result in the relinquishment of the rights held in Kwangchow wan, by France, M. Sarraut having announced that an examination into affairs in China with the idea of taking this step would soon be instituted.

Naturally with the rush of the closing of the Conference, many points are left to be clarified later and, in this connection, it is the purpose of this publication to continue this department until such matters are brought to a more definite form.

Some dissatisfaction is being reported in the press of the United States over the lack of action with reference to the position of Japan in Siberia. Although the stand of America was outlined by Secretary of States Hughes as looking toward the removal of the troops of Japan apparently no definite understanding was reached.

In winding up Far Eastern affairs, Arthur Balfour is said to have expressed the sentiment of the other nations present in a short talk in which he declared that it was now up to the nation of China to bring order out of chaos in her domestic affairs and to bear out by her actions the confidence that had been expressed in her ability to become a strong and unified nation.

The naval treaty, embodying the limitation of naval armament, is thus summarized by a *Reuter Special Service* dispatch:

It is divided into chapters, the first containing the agreements in twenty separate articles; the second containing the details of specific naval agreements.

The articles in chapter one provide for the capital ships which the Powers respectively may retain. America retains 18 battleships with a tonnage of 500,650 tons, Britain 22 battleships with a tonnage of 580,450 tons, France 9 ships with a tonnage of 221,000 tons, Italy 10 ships with a tonnage of 182,000 tons, and Japan 10 ships with a tonnage of 301,000 tons.

When the Treaty becomes effective all other capital ships, either built or being built by the five Powers will be scrapped. In addition to the specified capital ships, the United States may complete and retain two ships of the *West Virginia* class now under construction, and afterwards scrap the *North Dakota* and the *Delaware*, whilst Britain may construct two new capital ships not exceeding 25,000 tons each, and then scrap the *Thunderer, King George V., Ajax* and *Centurion*.

The Naval Ratio agreement gives in standard displacement tonnages the aggregate for capital ship replacement as follows:

The United States and Great Britain each 525,00 tons, France and Italy each 175,000 tons and Japan 315,000 tons. The Powers agree not to exceed these aggregate tonnages.

Other articles fix 35,000 tons to be the maximum tonnage of any capital ship, provide that no ship may carry guns exceeding sixteen inches and fix the tonnage of aircraft-carriers as follows: United States and Great Britain each 135,000 tons, France and Italy each 60,000 tons and Japan 31,000 tons.

The Treaty provides that no vessels hereafter laid down with the exception of capital ships may carry guns exceeding eight inches. No vessel liable to scrapping may be re-converted into a warship and no preparations may be made of merchantmen in time of peace for the purpose of converting them into warships except the stiffening of their decks and the mounting of guns not exceeding six inches.

The rules laid down for the building by any contracting Power for other Powers and for the scrapping of warships

provide that the scrapped warships must be so treated that they cannot be put into combatant use. Scrapping may be effected by sinking, breaking up or by converting into targets.

The Treaty will remain in force until Dec. 31, 1936 and if none of the Powers notifies two years prior to that date its intention of terminating the Treaty, it will continue in force until the expiration of two years from the date of notice given.

President Harding, according to a *Trans-Pacific China Press* report, has ordered all work stopped on warships falling under the new treaty but will not start the scrapping of vessels until the naval agreement has been confirmed by all nations. A *Reuter* London dispatch says that recruiting of naval ratings and marines will cease forwith with the exception of forty seamen and boys and one ordinance artificier weekly presumably in accordance with the naval pact. The re-entry of ratings will also cease immediately, it adds.

The attitude of the United States Senate, according to various reports, will be more favorable to the workings of the Conference now that the Shantung settlement has been effected. The Quadruple Pacific fortifications pact has been altered to exclude the main land of Japan and such other additions have been made, dispatches say, as will clearly define those territories falling within its scope.

The eight treaties coming out of the Washington Conference, to which the United States is a party to seven, are thus enumerated:

The Quadruple Pacific Treaty, signed December 13, 1921
The Quintuple Naval Treaty
The Quintuple Submarine and Poison Gas Treaty
The Sextuple Treaty, allocating cables
The Nine Power Treaty, affecting Chinese tariffs
The Nine Power Treaty, embodying the Root Resolutions and other matters with regard to China
The American-Japanese Yap Treaty, settled the cable controversy
The Sino-Japanese Treaty, the settlement of the Shantung question.

As noted with the exception of the first mentioned all of the remaining treaties have been signed during the closing week of the Conference.

Press comment on the Conference is divided, some holding that the United States has yielded to Japan in respect to Siberia, Mongolia and Manchuria and the Pacific naval questions. The attitude of the American press is said to be pro-Chinese with a somewhat slackened feeling against Japan. It is believed that the stand of the American press, people and the Senate is responsible for the Shantung settlement.

Chinese Official Views Regarding Extra-territoriality *

BY DR. WANG CHUNG-HUI
Formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and now Minister of Justice at Washington.

EXTRATERRITORIALITY in China dates back almost to the beginning of treaty relations with foreign countries. It was clearly laid down in the treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, and a similar provision has since been inserted in the treaties with other powers. Extraterritorial rights were granted at a time when there were only five treaty ports, that is, places where foreigners could trade and reside. Now, there are fifty such places and an equal number of places open to foreign trade on China's own initiative. This means an ever increasing number of persons within her territory over whom she is almost powerless. This anomalous condition has become a serious problem with which the local administration is confronted and if the impairment of the territorial and administrative integrity of China is not to be continued the matter demands immediate solution.

I should like to point out a few of the serious objections to the extraterritorial system.

First: It is in derogation of China's sovereign rights and is regarded by the Chinese people as a national humiliation.

Secondly: There is a multiplicity of courts in one and the same locality and the interrelation of such courts has given rise to a legal situation which is perplexing both to the trained lawyer and to the layman.

Thirdly: The disadvantage flowing from the uncertainty of the law. The general rule is that the law to be applied in a given case is the law of the defendant's nationality, and so in a commercial transaction between, say, X and Y of different nationalities, the rights and liabilities of the parties vary according as X sues Y first or Y sues X first.

Fourthly: When causes of action, civil or criminal, arise in which foreigners are defendants, it is necessary for adjudication that they shall be carried to the nearest consular court which may be many miles away, and so it often happens that it is practically impossible to obtain the attendance of the necessary witnesses or to produce other necessary evidence.

Finally, it is a further disadvantage to the Chinese that foreigners in China, under cover of extraterritoriality, claim immunity from local taxes and excises which the Chinese are required to pay.

Sir Robert Hart, who lived and worked in China for many years, has this to say in his work *These From the Land of Sinim*: "The extraterritoriality stipulation may have relieved the native official of some troublesome duties, but it has always been felt to be offensive and humiliating and has ever a disintegrating effect, leading the people on one hand to despise their own government and officials, and on the other to envy and dislike the foreigner withdrawn from native control."

Until the system is abolished or substantially modified, it is inexpedient for China to open her entire territory to foreign trade and commerce. The evils of the existing system have been so obvious that Great Britain in 1902, Japan and the United States in 1903, and Sweden in 1908, agreed, subject to certain conditions, to relinquish their extraterritorial rights. Twenty years have elapsed since the conclusion of these treaties, and while it is a matter of opinion as to whether or not the state of China's laws has attained the standard to which she is expected to conform, it is impossible to deny that China has made great progress on the path of legal reform. A few facts will suffice for the present.

A law codification commission for the compilation and revision of laws has been sitting since 1904. Five codes have been prepared, some of which have already been put into force. First, the Civil code (still in course of revision); second, the Criminal code (in force since 1912); third, the code of Civil Procedure; fourth, the code of Criminal Procedure, both of which have just been promulgated; fifth, the Commercial Code, part of which has been put

* (Statement of Dr. Wang given at the Fifth Session of the Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions.)

into force. These codes have been prepared with the assistance of foreign experts and are based mainly on the principles of modern jurisprudence. Among the numerous supplementary laws may be especially mentioned a law of 1918, called "Rules for the Application of Foreign Law," which deals with matters relating to private international law. Under these rules foreign law is given ample application.

Then there is a new system of law courts, established in 1910. The judges are all modern trained lawyers and no one can be appointed a judge unless he has attained the requisite legal training. These are some of the reforms which have been carried out on our part. I venture to say that the China of today is not what she was twenty years ago when Great Britain encouraged her to reform her judicial system; and *a fortiori* she is not what she was eighty years ago when she first granted extraterritorial rights to the treaty powers.

I have made these observations, not for the purpose of asking for an immediate and complete abolition of extraterritoriality, but for the purpose of inviting the Powers to cooperate with China in taking initial steps toward improving and eventually abolishing the existing system which is admitted on all hands to be unsatisfactory both to foreigners and Chinese. It is gratifying to learn of the sympathetic attitude of the Powers toward this question as expressed by the various delegations at a previous meeting of this committee.

The Chinese delegation therefore asks that the Powers now represented in this Conference agree to relinquish their extraterritorial rights in China at the end of a definite period. Meanwhile, the Chinese delegation proposes that the Powers represented at that Conference will, at a date to be agreed upon, designate representatives to enter into negotiations with China for the adoption of a plan for a progressive modification and ultimate abolition of the system of extraterritoriality in China, the carrying out of which plan is to be distributed over the above-mentioned period.

The communique dealing with action upon extraterritoriality issued subsequent to the debate on the question and the issue of Dr. Wang's foregoing statement says:

The Committee on Pacific and Far Eastern question met in the Pan American Building, Washington, D. C., Tuesday morning, November 29, 1921, at 11 o'clock.

All of the delegates were present, except Sir Robert Borden, Ambassador Ricci. Signor Meda and Ambassador Shidehara.

Senator Lodge, whose report on behalf of the Subcommittee on Foreign Post Offices in China was accepted yesterday, today presented resolutions of the Subcommittee on Extra-Territorial Right in China, which were unanimously adopted by the committee as follows:

Resolution for the establishment of a commission to investigate and report upon extra-territoriality and the administration of justice in China.

The representatives of the powers hereinafter named, participating in the discussion of Pacific Far Eastern questions in the Conference on the Limitation of Armament —to wit, the United States of America, Belgium, the British Empire, France, Italy, Japan the Netherlands and Portugal—

Having taken note of the fact that in the treaty between Great Britain and China, dated September 5, 1902, in the treaty between the United States of America and China, dated October 8, 1903, and in the treaty between Japan and China, dated October 8, 1903, these several powers have agreed to give every assistance toward the attainment by the Chinese Government of its expressed desire to reform its judicial system and to bring it into accord with that of Western nations, and have declared that they are also "prepared to relinquish extraterritorial rights when satisfied that the state of the Chinese laws, the arrangements for their administration and other considerations warrant" them in so doing:

Being sympathetically disposed toward furthering in this regard the aspiration to which the Chinese delegation gave expression on November 16, 1921, to the effect that "immediately, or as soon as circumstances will permit, existing limitations upon China's political, jurisdictional and administrative freedom of action are to be removed":

Considering that any determination in regard to such action as might be appropriate to this end must depend upon ascertainment and appreciation of complicated states of fact in regard to the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, which the conference is not in a position to determine:

Have resolved,

That the governments of the powers above named shall establish a commission (to which each of such Governments shall appoint one member) to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and the methods of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the Governments of the several powers above named in their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality;

That the commission herein contemplated shall be constituted within three months after the adjournment of the Conference, with detailed arrangements to be hereafter agreed upon by the Governments of the powers above named, and shall be instructed to submit its report and resolutons within one year after the first meeting of the committee;

That each of the powers above named shall be deemed free to accept or to reject all or any portion of the recommendations of the committee herein contemplated, but that in no case shall any of the said powers make its acceptance of all or any part of such recommendations either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic.

Additional resolution:

That the non-signatory powers, having by treaty extraterritorial rights in China, may accede to the resolution affecting extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China by depositing within three months after the adjournment of the conference a wrtten notice of accession with the Government of the United States for communication by it to each of the signatory powers.

Additional resolution:

That China, having taken note of the resolutions affecting the establishment of a commission to investigate and report upon extraterritoriality and the administration of justice in China, expresses its satisfaction with the sympathetic disposition of the powers hereinbefore named in regard to the aspirations of the Chinese Government to secure the abolition of extraterritoriality from China, and declares its intention to appoint a representative who shall have the right to sit as a member of the said committee, it being understood that China shall be deemed free to accept or to reject any or all of the recommendations of the commission. Furthermore, China is prepared to cooperate in the work of this commission and afford to it every possible facility for the successful accomplishment of its tasks.

[All of these resolutions were adopted at a plenary session of the Conference on December 12th, 1921.]

The establishment of foreign courts in China followed the so-called opium war between Great Britain and China, which was the result of friction in the administration of justice by China. The war was terminated by the treaty of Nanking in 1842, which marks not only the legalized beginning of the system of extraterritorial rights in China but also of formal treaty relations between China and the Western powers. The United States obtained extraterritorial rights in 1844 and other nations in the next few years following.

In China today the United States has a court at Shanghai and Great Britain maintains a Supreme Court for China. In addition to this, there is an international mixed court. Countries which do not maintain actual courts authorize their Consul to exercise jurisdiction in civil or criminal cases to which their nationals are defendant parties.

China objects to these courts and the extraterritoriality chiefly because they are in derogation of their sovereignty and a national humiliation. They assert that the laws have been simplified and the administration of justice has made such progress as to place it upon a parity with the administration of justice in other countries.

The Export Market for Chinese Tea

BY BORIS TORGASHEFF

TEA for many years has been the article of first importance, in value, in China's export trade, and China has always been considered as the sole supplier of it for world consumption. The highest figure in the export of Chinese tea was reached in 1886, when 2,217,295 piculs were shipped abroad. The competition of Ceylon and Indian tea was very keen, and the English market was gradually lost for China. In 1897, the amount of tea exported from China was decreased to about 1,500,000 piculs The increase of the demand from the Russian market kept it from further fall, and till the commencement of the last European War, the 1897 figure was steadily maintained.

Taking the figures by decennials, the following will show the development of the export of Chinese tea from 1886 to 1916 in piculs:

Years	Russia	Britain	U. S.	Other countries	Total
1886	599,177	1,279,501	304,464	34,153	2,217,295
1896	922,003	494,866	226,301	69,671	1,712,841
1906	939,181	205,457	152,228	107,262	1,404,128
1916	1,049,933	281,158	145,878	65,664	1,542,633

If we consider the figures for the five years of the normal tea export trade of China prior to the beginning of the war, namely, 1909 to 1913, we will find that the amount of Chinese tea exported was divided on the average among the different foreign countries as follows:

To Russia.....892,820 pic....60% of the whole export
To Great Britain
and her colonies..261,930 pic....17% „ „ „
To United States.....158,602 pic....11% „ „ „
To other countries..175,818 pic....12% „ „ „

Total 1,489,170 „ 100%

There is no hope to increase the export of Chinese tea to the British market, and little hope to increase it to the American market unless China will improve the quality of her tea. Consumption of tea in other countries is growing slowly, and the demand there is exclusively for Ceylon, Indian and Java tea.

Russia has been the largest buyer for the last thirty years and the main supporter of Chinese tea. Her purchase of it for the ten years (1907-1916) averaged 61.7 percent of the whole tea export from China. She has been consuming Chinese tea for over 200 years. The Russian people have been accustomed to its taste. If improvements were introduced in the cultivation and manufacture of Chinese teas, it would not have been possible for other teas to appear in the Russian market. On account of the Chinese tea industry being undeveloped Celyon and Indian teas gained a foothold in the "nineties," and large buyings of them began in 1900.

Russia's yearly consumption of tea is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds. On the average, she bought for the stated period of years (1907-1916) 40 percent of Chinese teas, 30 percent of Ceylon and 30 percent of Indian teas. About the same period, the United States' tea consumption was 118,000,000 pounds annually, 18 percent of which amount came from China, although America bought 65 percent her need from China in 1867 and 23.5 percent in 1905. In 1888, the percentage of Chinese tea consumed in Great Britain was 50 percent and in 1913 the percentage of tea used in that country was apportioned as follows:

29 percent of Chinese tea.
56 percent of Indian tea.
30 percent of Ceylon tea.
11.1 percent of Java tea.

These figures were for the time when the tea export trade in China was normal thereby showing the extent of the world demand for Chinese tea in the normal pre-war tea trade conditions.

The fall of the Chinese tea trade for several years has been a favorable subject for comment in the Chinese and foreign press. Long ago the Chinese government realized the urgency to improve the cultivation and manufacture of tea. Up to now, practically nothing has yet been done, and the Chinese tea industry is still in the same position as it was say a hundred years ago.

Only Russia's persistent attachment to the Chinese tea has been able to keep the Chinese tea export trade alive to face the keen competition of Ceylon, Indian and lately Java teas produced under modern management and by modern methods. And this assertion can be easily proven. During the last four years, 1918-1921, Russia was in a state of disorder, and consequently could not buy tea in the Chinese market. Here are some figures to show the important part played by her in the Chinese tea industry:

In 1916 Russia bought from China 1,049,933 piculs of tea
In 1917, the first year of the Revolution in Russia, when there was a slight decrease in the amount of tea brought from China..... 733,653 piculs
In 1918, when the pressure of blockade of Russia was felt..... 95,705 piculs
In 1919 when the pressure of blockade of Russia was felt..... 165,334 piculs
In 1920 when the pressure of blockade of Russia was felt..... 11,566 piculs

Due to the conditions in Russia the whole Chinese tea trade was affected and there was a considerable fall in the export of it. Here are the figures to show the total amounts of tea exported from China each year beginning from 1916, the first year of the Russian revolution:

1916.....1,542,633 piculs
1917.....1,125,535 „
1918..... 404,217 „
1919..... 690,155 „
1920..... 305,906 „

What is worth mentioning is the export of Chinese tea to America in the same period which went down to 50 percent as follows:

1916..... 145,878 piculs
1917..... 171,641 „
1918..... 72,446 „
1919..... 83,644 „
1920..... 71,595 „

This decrease of the export to America, though not so serious as in the case of Russia, has been indirectly caused by Russia's inability to buy tea in the Chinese market. Having lost their largest buyer, Russia, the majority of Chinese tea manufacturers as well as of tea cultivators sustained great losses, and many were ruined in consequence to such an extent that they could not supply on the market the same high quality of teas as they had done before, but, America has been particular about the quality of tea from China.

In the meantime, Russians who used to be stationed in Hankow to collect tea have been withdrawn, and the tea center was accordingly transferred from Hankow to Shanghai practically. The figures available for the first half year of 1921 shows no improvement in the tea export. During the period, only 81,326 piculs were shipped abroad. The general

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impression is that the Chinese tea business in 1921 was even worse than in 1920 when the exact figures were known.

The worst thing in the present crisis confronting the tea market undoubtedly is not the losses the Chinese merchants have sustained in the last three years, but the results of them. The results of the losses are decreased in the area assigned for tea cultivation, some tea plantations being now used for other agricultural purposes, some tea plantations being totally forsaken, the loss of interest on the part of tea cultivators in attending to their tea trees, which means that those trees will not be in conditions to produce the normal crop for several years.

The interesting point is that neither tea traders nor the Chinese government expected the present tea crisis in China. Both were unprepared for it. Instead of immediately taking drastic measure for the improvement of cultivation and manufacture, they have left the tea industry alone. The industry has already suffered from the crisis for three years, and there is a very gloomy outlook ahead, even in the event of Russia resuming her buying in China.

It is quite clear to everyone that for many years to come China will be unable to compete with Ceylon, Indian and Java teas, unless the whole system of the Chinese tea industry is changed and the modern methods of cultivation and manufacture are adopted. It would be, however, quite wrong for China to rely upon the coming restoration of the tea trade with Russia only.

In the trade reports of 1921 for Hankow and Kiukiang the opinion was given that the Hankow tea market would cease to exist unless Russia will resume her buyings. Many are looking forward to the coming back of Russia to the Chinese tea market as the end of the present tea crisis in China. There are optimists who are thinking that everything will be set aright with the first heavy Russian buying. For their benefit it is important to have a glance at the expected resumption of her former position by Russia in the Chinese tea market.

One of the reasons why competition of Ceylon, and Indian teas was not strong enough to kill the Russian-Chinese tea trade was the fact that Russia had traded in Chinese tea for fifty years, that during that period many Russian tea firms and tea factories were established in Hankow under indirect protection of the Russian government and that through the influence of those Russian tea firms, the Russian government gave to the tea trade support in the form of special tariff regulations. In spite of the effectiveness of this government protection policy, Indian and Ceylon teas gained a footing in Russia all the same for low and medium grades and represented about 60 percent total Russian consumption in the last few years before the War.

During the last three years, the tea crisis has forced many Russian tea firms in Hankow to close, and other firms' position has been much weakened by losing all their branches in Russia. It is not to be expected that either the present or the future government in Russia will again adopt the former protective policy towards the tea firms in Hankow without regard to the general need of tea in Russia. From this view point it is clear that, even if Russia starts buying of tea in China, her former tea buying organizations will not be in a favorable position to purchase large quantities, or as large quantities as before the crisis.

Secondly, one very important fact has to be considered. The low quality of Chinese tea, and particularly of brick-tea was the subject for discussion for many years, and the former Tsar government was ready to nationalize the whole tea trade in 1915. The plan was not carried out owing to the exercise of special influence by Russian tea firms. Prior to the war, the need was felt for the government to control the distribution of tea in and the import of it into Russia. Without doubt the government of new Russia will have on its program the control of the tea trade.

As it is shown by facts, the medium and low sorts of tea are cheaper and better if they are imported to Russia from Ceylon and India than from China. Russia exported from China a very small quantity of the tea of the best quality. From 280,113 piculs of black leaf tea (the average figure for 1901-1916) Russia bought 255,000 piculs of Congou tea, the common sort of black tea. To retain Russia as a tea market, China has to improve considerably the quality of Congou teas as there exists free competition in other markets.

Other unfavorable circumstances may be mentioned with regard to the development of tea business in China. Most of the Chinese tea merchants, clinging to the old and conservative methods and refusing to reform, are showing very little initiative, and are merely waiting patiently for the time when the Russian buyers will come to find them in their villages and plantations. At the present time, the Chinese tea trade is prevented from development by the lack of a good central organization, which can do much in the promotion of the export business.

How long will the present deplorable situation in the Chinese tea market continue? And if, to bring to an end the present crisis, it means only to bring back Russia, will Russia return shortly and to what extent? The answer of these questions will greatly depend upon many things. First of all, it is

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necessary to know how soon the commercial treaty between China and Russia will be concluded, without which no serious transactions can be made and the tea trade cannot be conducted in a normal way.

As Russia has to adopt some definite form of control on the import of tea, it is essential that the Russian and Chinese governments should discuss the particular measures to be taken for the guarantee of the quality of tea and facilities for the speedy development of the Russian-Chinese tea trade.

With prohibition enforced in Russia, her normal consumption of tea had to be increased from 200,000,000 pounds up to 300,000,000 pounds a year. There is much possibility for China to have a good share in the supply of tea to the Russian market but only on the condition of a sound free competition which will force progress in the Chinese tea industry.

Russia is now left without any tea. In 1920 there were only 13,000,000 pounds (mostly of her own production in Caucasus districts and surrogates). Last year it was intended to place in China, even before the treaty was signed, several orders for a couple of millions of pounds of tea, but inquiries in this connection had brought out much difficulties such as the legal procedure for the transaction, the bad quality of the last crops, high prices, the lack of the stock in central places. Evidently as a result of this (it was reported in the newspapers) the first Russian order for 1,000,000 pounds of tea was placed in England for the Ceylon tea. Such a transaction was easily carried out in England than in any other country, as Russia had already had a commercial agreement with her.

As the Trans-Siberian Railway is now in working order and as there is a demand for tea from Russia, the possibility of resuming the Russian-Chinese tea trade even in the coming year is strong if the necessary legal arrangements can be made promptly. It is out of question to hope that trade of any kind can be resumed on a large scale unless some definite arrangements are made by the two governments concerned. Even if the desired arrangements are made, it would be safe to say that it will not be possible to restore the Chinese-Russian tea trade to the pre-war state immediately. The reasons for this have been given elsewhere. In a word the tea crisis has so affected the Chinese tea market that it cannot be in a position to meet all the demands properly and quickly. It is important that the two governments should work out some new rules governing the Russian-Chinese tea trade for the future.

Peking, January 20, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, Febuary 2 to Wednesday, February 8,)

Peking's moves and counter moves to support the present administration of Premier Liang, with the resignation of Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, the spread of the Hongkong strike and the death of Prince Yamagata, the last of the Meiji Genro of Japan, stand out as the three most striking news happenings of the week under review. Other matters, including the Shanghai opposition to the Shantung Settlement and the Japanese view of purchasing the rights now held in Manchuria, add to the interest of the dispatches.

The position of Liang as Premier is still under fire but repors generally from Peking indicate that there is an ever increasing possibility of Liang's

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returning from the leave granted by the President to resume his official duties. Many of the correspondents express the belief that the return of Liang, Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, and the continued exercise of influence by General Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden warlord, are necessary to maintain the present stability of the Peking government.

The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin* Times expresses the situation in these words:

> Liang Shih-yi, who controls the banks or who can control them, and Chang Tso-ling, who controls a big army and is not to be sneered at as a fighter, are scarcely likely to give up the power they know they wield, particularly to a militarist-political party, whose own leaders are at loggerheads.

The latest development in the Chang Tso-ling, Fengtien, and Wu Pei-fu, Chihli, disagreement is the two conferences now being held by the leaders. According to a Peking *Reuter* report of February 4, a conference of representatives of Suaiyuan, Jehol, Kirin and Heliungkiang, met in Mukden on the day of the publication of the dispatch to consider the Peking political situation under the guidance of General Chang. The Paotingfu conference of the Chihli party opened on the day following with representatives of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Shensi, Honan, Hupeh, and Chihli provinces present lead by General Wu Pei-fu. An interchange of views between Mukden and Paotingfu is anticipated and an intermediary in the person of General Wang Chen-ping has been named. The dispatch expresses the belief that an attempt will be made to reconcile the aims of the Chihli and Fengtien factions during the days of the conferences.

Various reports name various mediators who are hoped to bring about a concurrence in the views of the two factions. General Lu Yung-hsiang, military governor of Chekiang, is mentioned as is General Chang Ching-huai—the latter being now in Mukden, after having consulted the Chihli leaders as to their stand. However, in the face of these reports the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, makes the statement that "while these sane efforts are being made military precautions are not being neglected on either side for both are endeavoring to place contracts for military supplies with foreign firms, delivery being requested in six weeks." Other reports reiterate the statement that armed conflict is to be expected with the coming of spring.

The *Chung Mei* News Agency of Peking is the authority for a statement that General Wu Pei-fu's agents in the capital are "a little more openly" spreading the report that Wu intends to call a citizen's convention a Wuchang, in cooperation with the South, if such cooperation can be secured, and inaugurate a "representative government at Wuchang." This statement made previously has been denied by Wu but the dispatch would indicate that it is continuing in its assertion.

The variety of reports regarding the Peking situation are such as to confuse the reader but out of all there seems to be an assurance that Premier Liang will return and in returning will have the support it of Chang Tso-ling.

Minister of Finance Chang Hu resigned on the evening of February 5, according to a *Peking and Tientsin Times* report, as a result of a disagreement with Minister of the Interior Kao Ling-wei over the proposed domestic loan of $96,000,000. (In con-

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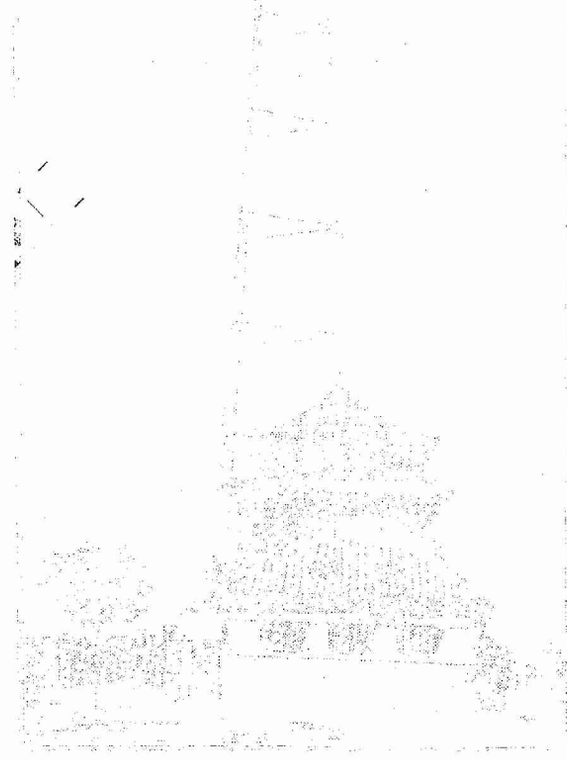

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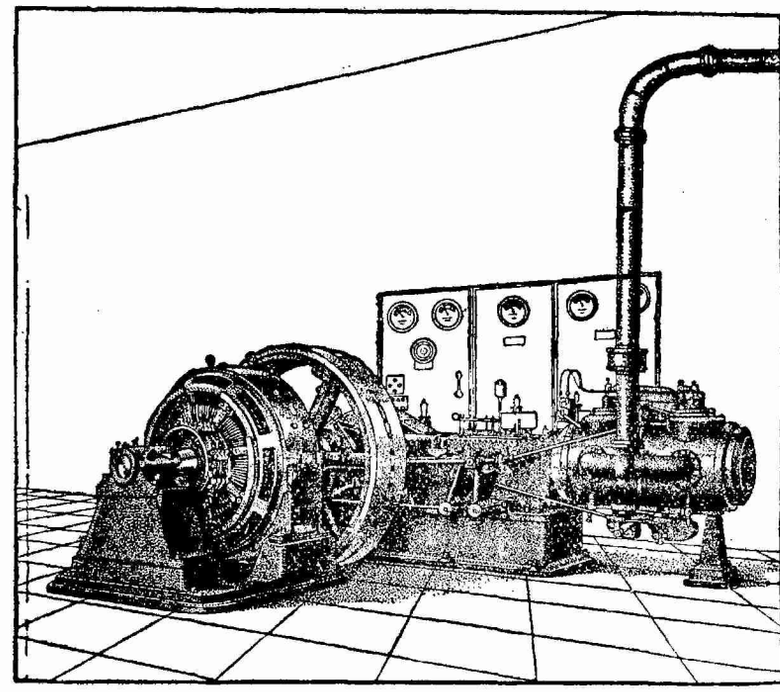


nection with this loan there seems to be a confusion inthe reports and it is probable that the loan referred to is the one to be mentioned later that is merely a consolidation of those issues secured on the Salt Surplus.) Chang is understood to have said that he did not care to remain in office unless he could carry out his plans and has retired as a consequence to Tientsin. A later report says that he has withdrawn his resiguation.

The $96,000,000 loan, which is being fostered by the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, is an attempt to consolidate for the purpose of strengthening the security and eliminating the multiplicity of record keeping of all loans secured on the Salt Surplus. The following report from the *Chung Mei* News Agency giving an explanation of the moves, which the agency characterizes as being "inspired" is an attempt to explain just what the anticipated move is:

Recently all foreign loans and domestic loans have had as their security the Salt Surplus but there is no way for the outsider to know whether the Salt Surplus is sufficient to meet capital and interest requirements of these loans. Foreign loans including interest amount to a total of $29,967,076.-46 but from this total $2,000,000 should be subtracted for the following three bond issues:

(1)—Bonds issued by the Japanese Industrial Bank because of the flood.

(2)—Treasury bonds issued by the Japanese Industrial Bank and other banks for the advancing of interest.

(3)—Bonds issued by the Korean Bank for the educational fund.

These items, representing moneys loaned together with $1,000,000 paid from the Salt Surplus, should be deducted from the total as given above leaving over twenty-six millions outstanding in foreign debts on the salt surplus.

All added item is a promissory bill issued by the Banque Industrielle amounting to 5,000,000 francs which will be returned to the Salt Surplus as soon as the bank regains its financial footing.

Domestic loans amount to $74,094,506, again with deductions to be made coming to some four million dollars which the Ministry of Finance has paid from the salt surplus this month. This lowers the total sum of domestic loan secured on the Salt Surplus to seventy millions which brings the grand total of foreign and domestic loans with all deductions made to some $96,000,000.

The *Peking Ching Pao* in commenting on the proposed issue of bonds which would cover all of these foreign and domestic loans, taxes the government with its treatment of the Chinese banks and states that for the last few years the government has been forced to turn to the banks for the help necessary to tide it over the New Year. The serious financial situation is threatening the stability of the banks and it is hoped by the vernacular daily that ways and means will be devised to relieve the situation.

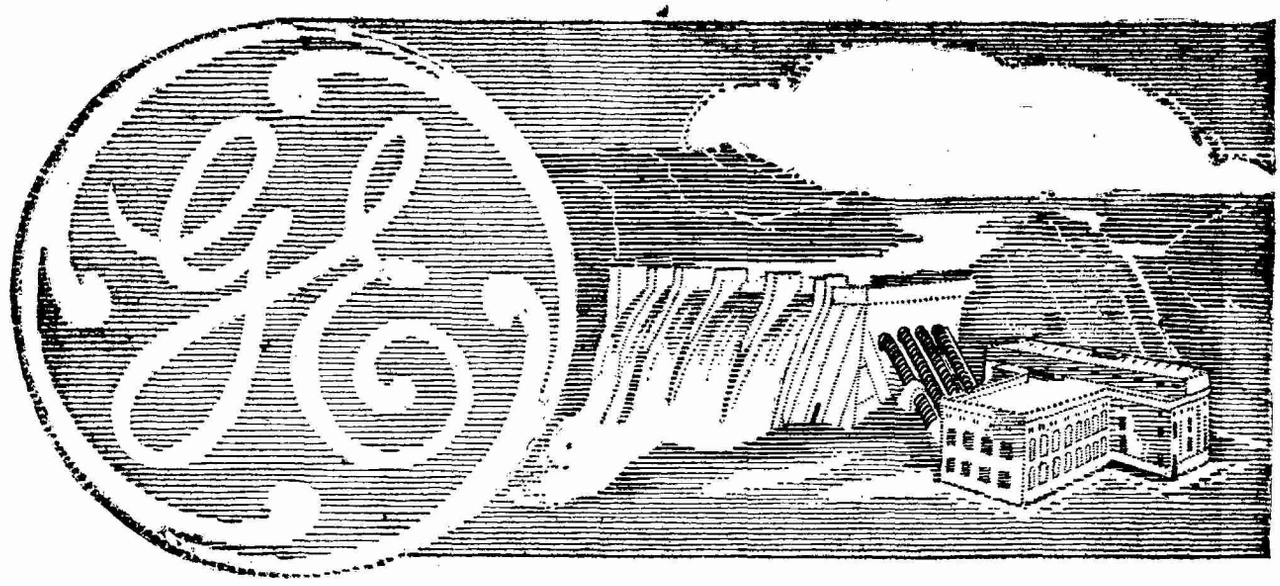
For these reasons it gives its approval to the bonds to be issued on the Salt Surplus, but insists that the government make public all agreements for short term loans so that the public may know what the situation is and be able to do its share in financing the government.

The impending Customs increase is also considered in this regard.

The Shantung Railway redemption plan is said to continuing favorably and a *Reuter* dispatch has been disseminated to the effect that the Tuchun of Shantung, General Tien Chung-yu, and the Tuchun of Hupeh, General Hsiao Yao-nan, will subscribe $3,000,000 from their provinces. The Tuchuns of Shensi, Honan and Kiangsi have pledged $1,000,000 and Generals Chang Tso-ling and Tsao Kun will each raise $3,000,000. No announcements have been made as yet from the bankers associations and other organizations that have been approached by the Ministry of Communications.

An announcement of the extent of the famine in Central China caused by flood conditions during the summer and fall of 1921 has been made during the week under review and estimates place the number of persons facing starvation at 15,000,000.

19-490



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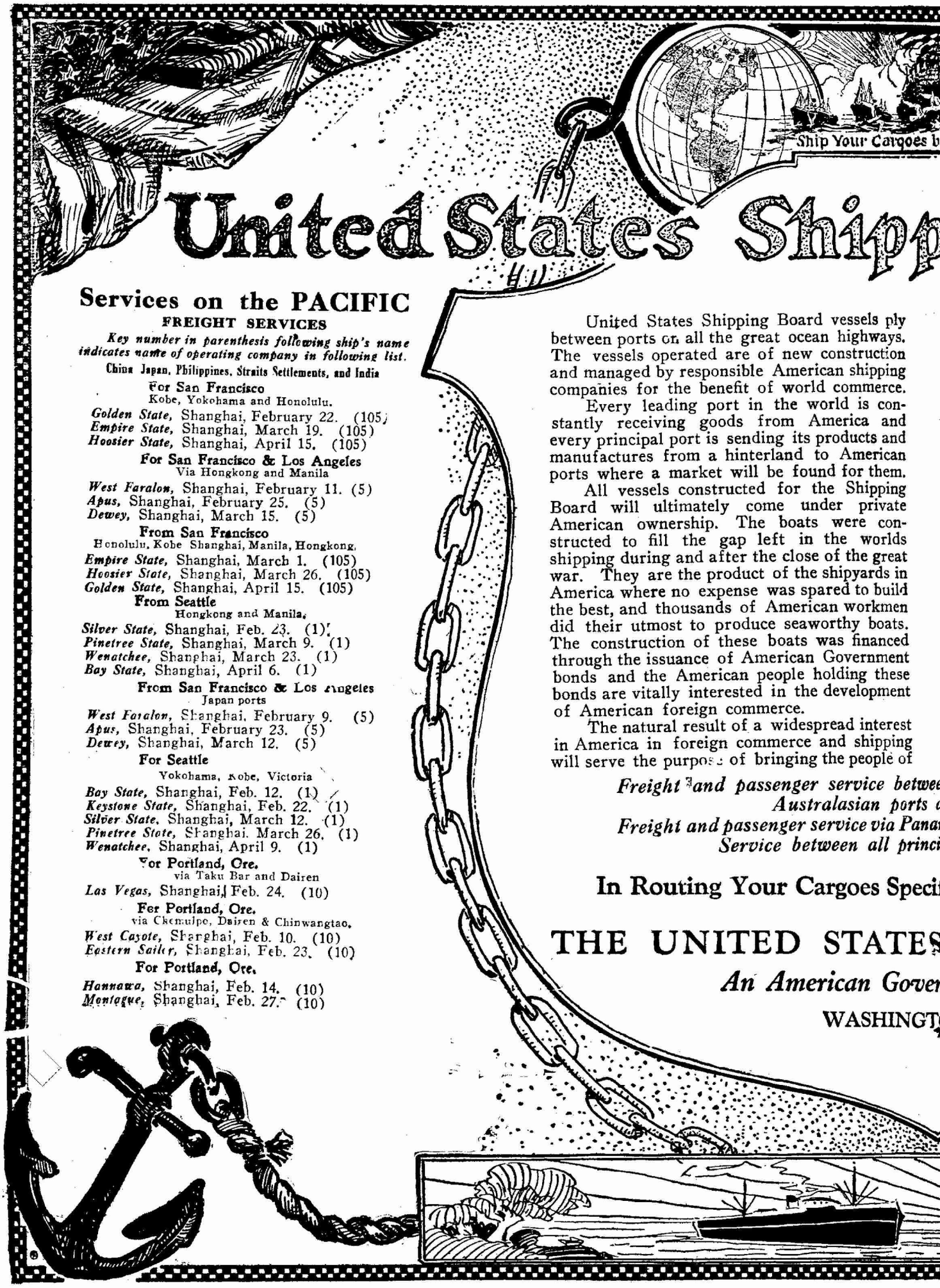
11-21

19-491



Services on the PACIFIC

FREIGHT SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name of operating company in following list.

China Japan, Philippines, Straits Settlements, and India

For San Francisco
Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

Golden State, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco & Los Angeles
Via Hongkong and Manila

West Faralon, Shanghai, February 11. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 25. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 15. (5)

From San Francisco
Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

From Seattle
Hongkong and Manila.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles
Japan ports

West Faralon, Shanghai, February 9. (5)
Apus, Shanghai, February 23. (5)
Dewey, Shanghai, March 12. (5)

For Seattle
Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Bay State, Shanghai, Feb. 12. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)

For Portland, Ore.
via Taku Bar and Dairen

Las Vegas, Shanghai, Feb. 24. (10)

For Portland, Ore.
via Chemulpo, Dairen & Chinwangtao.

West Cayote, Shanghai, Feb. 10. (10)
Eastern Sailor, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (10)

For Portland, Ore.

Hannawa, Shanghai, Feb. 14. (10)
Montague, Shanghai, Feb. 27. (10)

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From San Francisco
Hongkong via Manila.

Empire State, Shanghai, March 1. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For San Francisco
Via Japan Ports and Honolulu

Golden States, Shanghai, February 22. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, March 19. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Bay State, Shanghai, Feb. 12. (1)
Keystone State, Shanghai, Feb. 22. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, March 12. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 26. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, April 9. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.

Silver State, Shanghai, Feb. 23. (1)
Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
Wenatchee, Shanghai, March 23. (1)
Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)

From San Francisco.
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

Wolverine State, Manila, Feb. 12. (105)

(1) **The Admiral Line**
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Singapore, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) **Struthers and Barry**
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 5017 & 5018.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila.
San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) **Columbia Pacific Shipping Company,**
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai, C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) **American Trading Company,**
Robert Dollar Building, (5th Floor)
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) **Pacific Mail Steamship Company,**
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila,
Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta,
San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

19-493

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More than $10,000,000 is needed to cope with the situation, according to the International Famine Committee. Of this sum approximately $5,000,000 is available, including the balance from the Customs surtax. The tabulation of the provinces made by the committee follows, indicating the number of sufferers:

Cause	Destitute
Kiangsu, flood	3,000,000
Anhui, flood	3,000,000
Shantung, flood	2,800,000
Hunan, drought	1,500,000
Chekiang, flood	1,208,000
Hupei, flood	1,500,000
Honan, flood	1,500,000
Shensi, flood	1,000,000

An explanation is made that this tabulation does not include the provinces of Szechuen, Kweichow, Kiangsi and Kansu, from all of which famine conditions have been reported but foreign investigators have not as yet had an opportunity to go into the situations obtaining.

The Legations at Peking and the Allied Consuls in Hankow are said have protested against the additional salt surtax which Wu Pei-fu has ordered to be levied in the provinces of Hupeh and Szechuen. An *Asiatic* News Agency dispatch from Wuchang reports that Tuchun Hsiao of Hupeh has sent a request to the salt guilds of Hupeh and Szechuen to send in memorials to the effect that they are willing to pay the tax as a sign of their allegiance to General Wu Pei-fu. This tax is expected to bring in between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 for the payment of the Chihli troops in the Yangtze Valley.

The first echo of the Shangtung Settlement has come from Shanghai, where representatives of a number the street unions and other organizations, including the Pakhoi, Chekiang, Hankow, and Woosung Poad street unions, the Chinese Labor Association, met on February 6, and passed resolutions denouncing Minister of Foreign Affairs Yen for the agreement and asking various associations to cable their disapproval to the Chinese delegation at Washington. They also cabled military governors, educational associations, student unions and provincial assemblies of their action. They styled the settlement as flattering to Japan and nominal only.

The Hongkong shipping strike has become more aggravated during the period under review and traffic between Canton and Hongkong is being carried on by British gun boats and through similar channels. On February 3, the *Kuo Wen* News Agency announced that thirteen other organizations in Hongkong had declared a sympathetic strike with the Seamen's Union. The vessels of the Pacific Mail and Admiral lines have replaced their crews with Filipino seamen and other lines are endeavoring to recruit Ningpo and other Chinese seamen who will not be affected by the strike. The move is being felt in the export markets of Shanghai and has paralyzed shipping out of Hongkong.

The charge that the Canton government has been implicated in the instigation of the strike has been officially denied and attention has been called to the fact that General Chien Chiung-ming, governor of Kwantung province, has attempted to arbitrate the differences existing at the request of British officials. The steamship operators remain firm in their position of no concessions and the striking seamen have made no advances. The Executive Council of Hongkong has, through the Governor, outlawed the union.

Special constables have been recruited for patrol work in the water front districts of the city and a *Reuter's Pacific* dispatch of Feburary 7, says that compradores have officially announced that food

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prices will increase from 40 to 50 percent within a short time unless the strike is broken. Two large liners of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service are tied up along with the *China* of the China Mail Company, and a large number ot coastwise, river and ocean freight and passenger vessels.

Prince Yamagata, the last of the Meiji Genro, died after a lingering illness in Tokyo on February 1. Prince Yamagata, who was in his eighty-fourth year, was one of the most influential of the Elder Statesmen of Japan and wielded a vast influence over the policies of the government. He was responsibe in 1896 for the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention with Russia regarding Siberia and was especially active during the Sino-Japanese war. He had held the positions of Vice-Minister of War, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of War, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Commerce, Chief of Staff of the Imperial Army, Prime Minister, Minister of Justice, and President of the Privy Council. He was twice Prime Minister. and twice President of the Privy Council. He was made a prince in recognition of his service, created a field marshal, a supreme military councillor, and was a holder of the Grand Cordon.

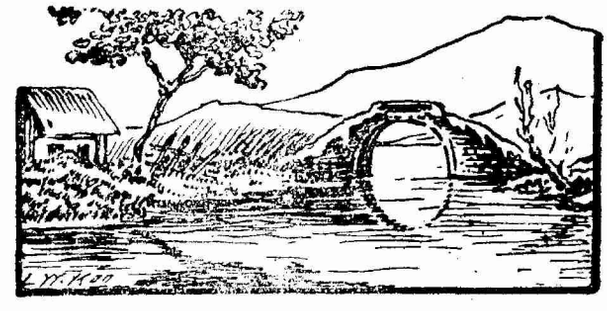
The question of the purchase of Mongolia and Manchuria from China by Japan is given as the view of the progressive element of the latter country in a summary of the intellectual currents in a political way by *Reuter's Pacific* Service. The class is credited with seeing this as the final settlement of the problem of the expansion of population, the need of food and the necessity for raw material. The liberals are said to favor a policy of conciliation in all foreign relations.

A national meeting for the movement of enforcing general election of members of Parliament was held in Tokyo on February 5, according to an *Eastern* News Agency dispatch. A resolution was passed pledging the meeting to "do its best to bring down the present Cabinet, which refuses to abide by the general election." A similar meeting is reported from Osaka.

In the Philippines the breaking up of the Nacionalista party is being predicted and Manuel Quezon, political leader, has resigned as president of the Senate, and the concurrent positions held, to become engaged in private law practice in Manila. The general political situation is unsettled with many changes forecasted. .

Governor General Wood is advocating measures which will tend to strengthen the financial situation in the islands and improve business conditions by a stabilization of exchange. He is also taking an active interest in highway development as he has done during his career elsewhere.

Manila was recently visited by a half million peso fire in the Tondo district. The number of houses destroyed is reported at 696. Relief measures for the homeless have been instituted by the Red Cross and other local organizations.



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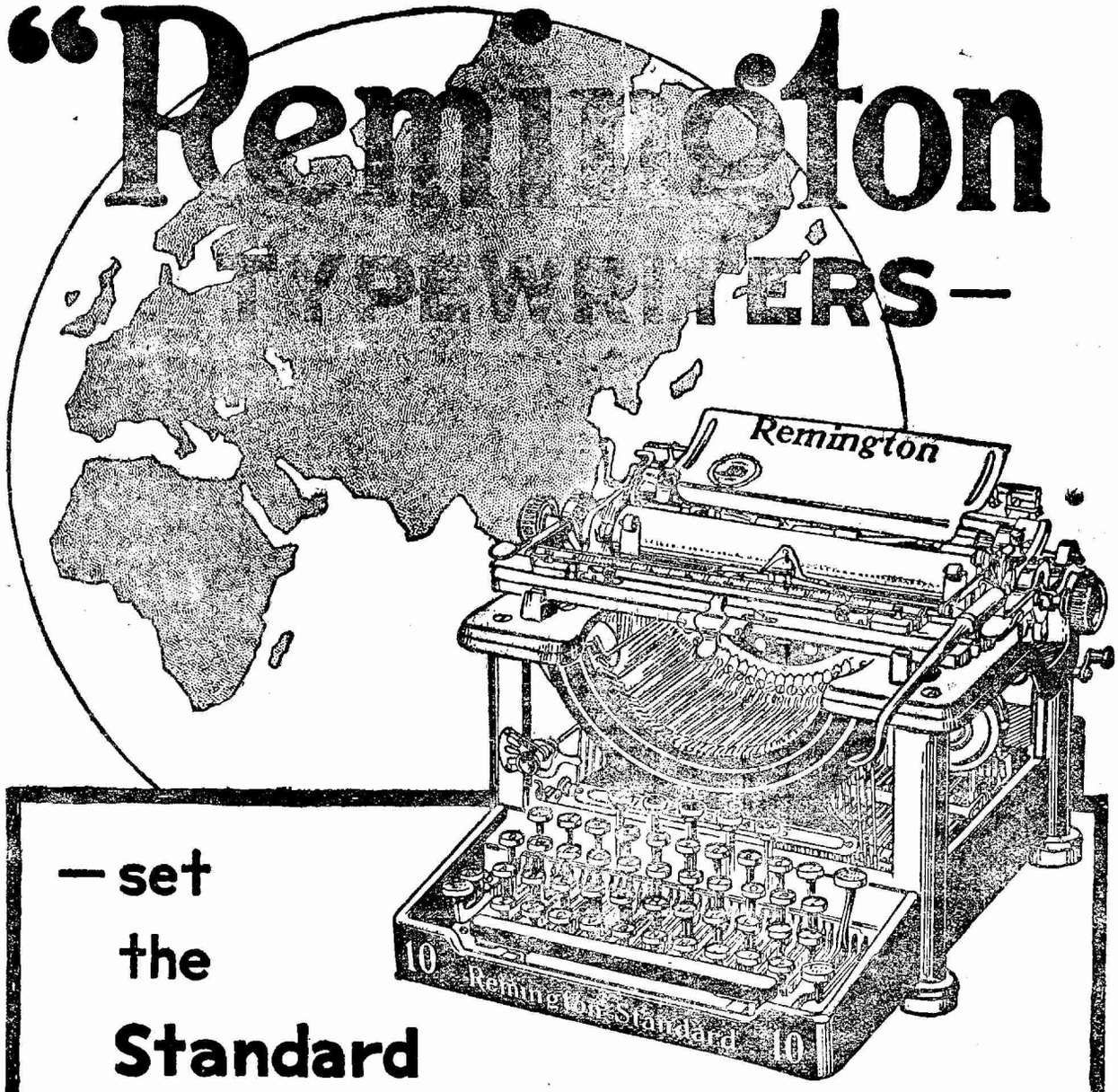

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Who's Who in China

Huang Yen-p'ei, Minister of Education

(黃炎培字級之)

Huang Yen-p'ei, a prominent educationalist in Kiangsu, was appointed Minister of Education in the new Cabinet organized by Liang Shih-yi in December 1921. He has, however persistently declined the appointment and is still staying at Shanghai, his home.

Prior to his ministerial appointment, Mr. Huang was chairman of the Educational Association of Kiangsu. He prefers this post to that of the Educational Minister, having refrained successfully from mixing himself in politics.

Mr. Huang was born at Shanghai in 1877. In the Ching Dynasty, he studied in Japan and specialized in education. In the first revolution in 1911, he was chief of the educational bureau under the Tutuh (Military Governor) of Kiangsu.

In 1914 he resigned the position and investigated the educational conditions in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Kiangsi, and Anhwei. Concurrently he acted as correspondent for the Shun Pao.

In 1915, he went to America to study the industrial conditions iu the capacity of secretary to the Chinese Industrial Mission. After the death of

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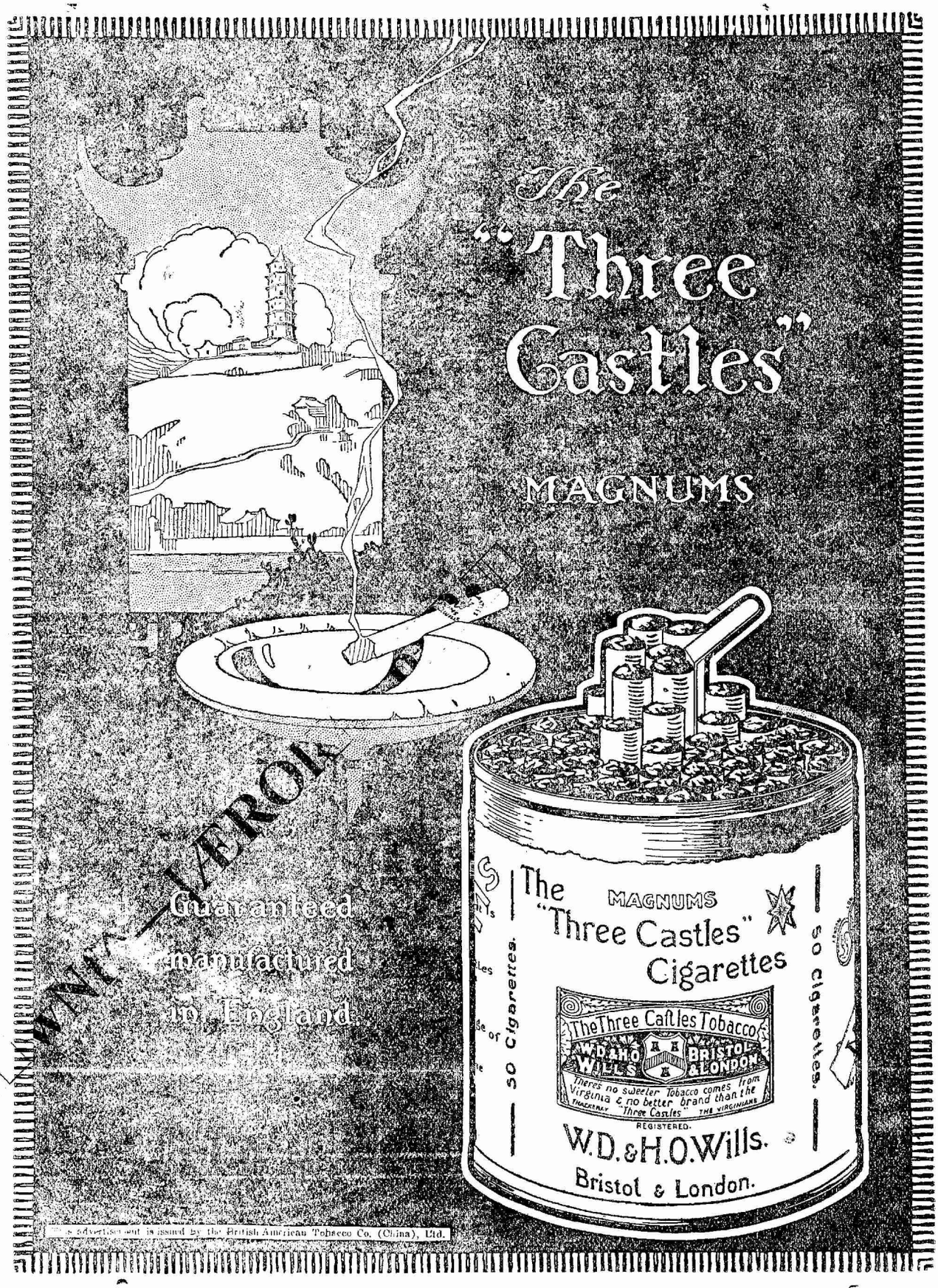
the late President Yuan Shih-kai, he wrote an article called "Nine Lessons" which acquired a national fame for the writer.

Romance of Adventist Conference

The beginning of a long distance courtship was traced to the unobtrusive initials of a confidential secretary typed on the bottom of a business letter and resulted in the recent departure of Miss Ethel Edwards of Maryland for China, to become the wife of J. P. Anderson of the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists.

For fifteen years, according to the report, Miss Edwards has been confidential secretary to Elder W. T. Knox, treasurer of the general conference of Seventh Day Adventists at Takoma Park. Information regarding the romance follows.

Elder Anderson, preaching the advent message to the Chinese people, frequently made reports to the general conference, Miss Edwards, it was said, typed the letters of instruction to Mr. Anderson, placing at the bottom of each communication her initials While reading one the letters Mr. Anderson suddenly recalled the initials were the same as those of a girl he knew at college some years before and his "hunch" was correct. Forthwith came an interchange of letters, culminating in a proposal of marriage, it was said. As Miss Edwards has arranged many times the accomodations of hundreds of missionaries to Europe and the Far East, her last act was to arrange her own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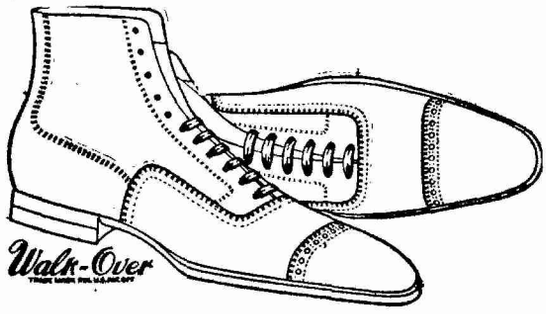
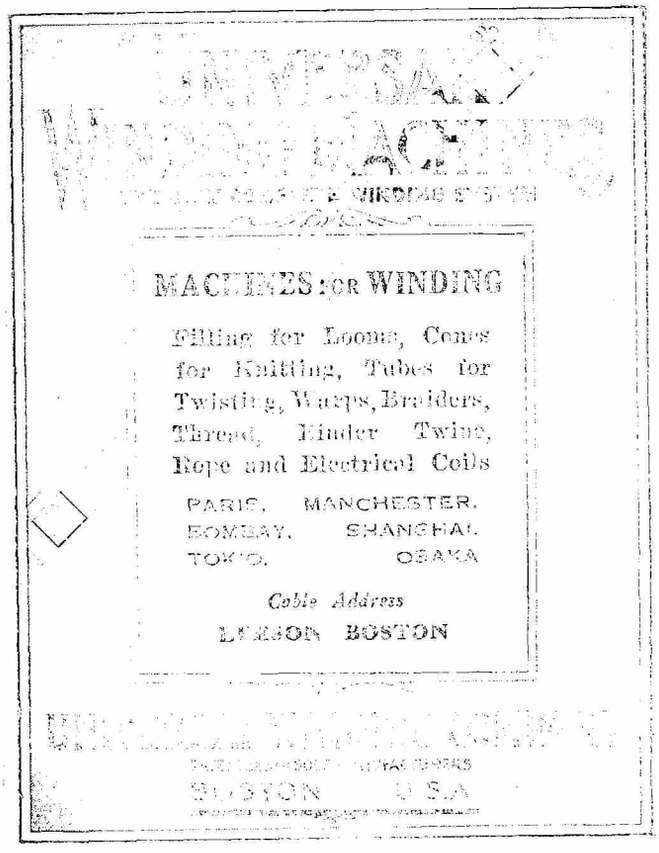


Walk-Over Shoe Store

24 Nanking Road, Shanghai.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passage and she plamned to sail from San Francisco on January 14. Miss Edwards was dean of the stenographic corps of the general conference.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the executive committee of the South China Union Mission, with headquarters in Hongkong. Recently he solicited $100,000 from Chinese to help advance the Adventist movement in the Far East.

Medical Conference of Chinese Doctors Closes

The last day of the medical conference of the Chinese doctors was held on Saturday, February 4. Many prominent medical men from China gathered in Shanghai for this conference during the week and at all meetings well-known foreign medical men were also in attendance. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, plague doctor from Harbin, contributed largely to the program during the conference days, as well as others.

On Saturday two important papers were read by Dr. T. N. Tang, and Dr. Wu Lien-teh. The first paper by Dr. Tang dealt with the plague prevention in Manchuria, and the latter paper was on "Prevention of Infectious Diseases in China."

The officers elected to serve for 1922-24 of the Medical Society were the following:

President, Dr. E. S. Tyau.

Vice-Presidents, Drs. Mary Stone and W. L. New.

Eng. Secretary, Dr. T. K. M. Siao.

Chinese Secretary, Dr. Wang Wei-pao.

Treasurer, Dr. W. S. New.

Business Manager, Dr. D. C. Chang.

Editors of Journal, Drs. C. V. Yui and E. S. Tyau.

Seven honorary members were elected:—Hon. Dr. Wu Ting-fang Dr. W. W. Yen, Hsiung Hsi—ling. C. C. Nieh, Dr. Harold Balme of Tsinan-fu, Dr. H. S. Houghton of Peking Union Med. College, and Dr. P. B. Cousland (doyen of medical translafors).

Washington Birthday Ball

Plans have formulated for the Washington Birthday Ball to be given at the Town Hall, Shanghai, on February 22. Since the number of invitations to be issued is limited to 1,000, those planning to attend are earnestly requested to send in their applications at their earliest convenience. Invitations can be obtained only through American residents. The Town Hall will be transformed into the home of George Washington at Mt. Vernon and the lighting effects and decorations are promised to be more elaborate this year than heretofore. A large committee is working on the details of the program to be carried out.

An historical pageant is being planned as a part of the entertainment and will consist of a number of dances to be given typical of the colonial days, with more than thirty men and women contributing to the program. The dances include the polka, quadrille, gavotte, and minuet. Rehearsals are being held daily at the Palace Hotel at 6:30 o'clock, and much interest is being manifested by all those participating. Madame Koukocheff has the rehearsals in charge, assisted by two ladies.

Those taking part in the program are the following: polka; Mrs. L. K. Taylor, Mrs. W. Christian, Miss Dorothy Seifert, and Mrs. C. F. Franklin, Messrs. Savale, Burroughs, E. Meyerink, and S. F. Smith. In the gavotte are: Mrs. Gattrell, Miss Allene Thornburgh, Miss Gretchen Fitkin, and Miss

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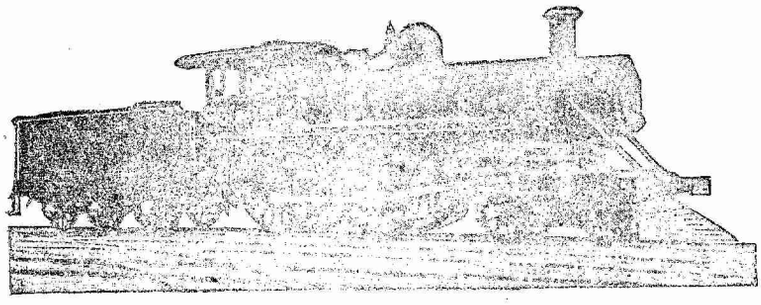

One of the four Baldwin "American" type locomotives built in 1897.

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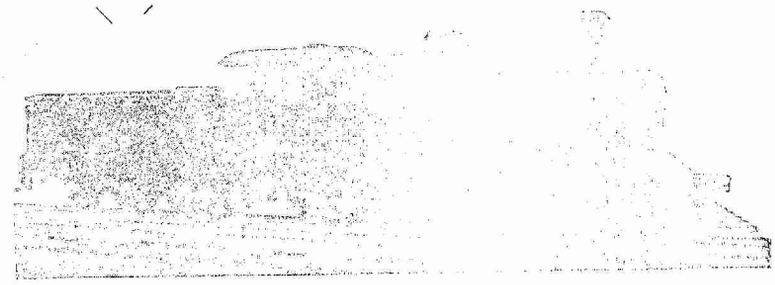

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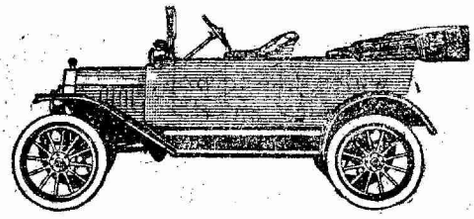

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Madeline Harris, Messrs. John Washburn, A. D. Barnes, E. D. Alexander, and Gattrel. Those participating in the quadrille are: Mrs. W. H. Daub, Mrs. F. W. Schlobohm, Miss Edna Lee Booker, and Miss Joyce Merriman, Messrs. Heinzerling, Schlobohm, John Potter, and G. Bourne. In the minuet are: Mrs. J. Gregg, Miss Fern Nelson Miss Vera Bernhardt, and Miss Margaret Powell, Messrs. W. Hale, J. Whitescarver, M. Smith, and J. M. Campbell.

Men and Events

R. A. Curry, architect, 11 B Nanking Road, Shanghai, announces D. E. Hudec as associate architect with power to sign.

R. W. Mooney, of the Standard Oil Company, Hankow, arrived in Shanghai on Monday, February 6, to be connected with the local office here.

The formal opening of the Chen Yieh Bank will take place on Thursday, February 16, from 10 o'clock until 3 o'clock at 60 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

B. J. Stansfield of the China Import Lumber Company, Yangtsepoo Road, Shanghai, returned from a business trip in South China and the Philippines on Friday, February 3, on the *s. s. Siberia Maru.*

The monthly meeting of the executive Committee of the board of managers of the Shanghai American School was held at the School on Wednesday, February 8, at 172 North Szechuen Road.

William Frank Lowell, Jr., infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Lowell, died at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Thursday afternoon, February 2, from an acute attack of dysentery. Funeral services were held at the Bubbling Well cemetery, Shanghai, on Friday, February 3.

Marshall Joffre is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Japan about March 9, according to word received here. While no definite plans have been announced it is understood that many kinds of entertaiment will be given in his honor, by the French authorities and other nationals. A review of ex-service men will be held.

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai on Saturday, February 4, on the *s. s. Golden State*, were the following: E. A. Nelson, general manager of the Belting Leather Products Association of New York, who came to Shanghai on business. Roy J. Schwartz of the United States Testing Company, Adolph Spitzel, business man from Manila; J. E. Covington of the British American Tobacco Company; and John A. Flick of Haskins and Sells of San Francisco.

A memorial service to be held in honor of Miss Grace L. Coppock, who is known throughout China by her work in connection with Chinese women, will take place Thursday afternoon, in the Y. M. C. A. Memorial Hall, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at 4.30 o'clock. Miss Coppock came to China fifteen years ago with the Y. W. C. A. and has spent her time working with the Chinese women and is known for her executive ability and leadership among women. The memorial service is in charge of the Y. W. C. A. of Shanghai, and the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of China.

Dr. H. L. Huang of Shanghai, has recently gone to Manila where he will act as assistant manager of the China Banking Corporation. Dr. Huang is a graduate of Princeton University where he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He also holds degrees of A. M. and Ph. D. at Columbia, in addition to Litt. B. at Princeton. Dr. Huang was formerly connected with a Chinese importing firm in New York and afterwards came to Shanghai where he was connected with the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank for sometime. He will have charge of the exchange department in addition to his duties as assistant manager.

The Red Cross Courier (Washington, D. C.) the official journal of the American Red Cross arrived in Shanghai at the local headquarters last week. *The Courier* will take the place of the numerous bulletins hitherto published at national and division headquarters. It will provide a more adequate medium for the presentation of the purpose, operations and achievements of the American Red Cross in all its fields of service, and furnish a method of picturing the manifestation of the ideal of service for which the Red Cross stands in our community and national life and in the world at large. Local subscriptions may be taken at 3 Canton Road, Shanghai, for G. $1 per year.

The American Woman's Club met at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday afternoon, February and the afternoon's program

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One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep.	Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,,	Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,,	Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,,	Siuyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

19-506

was in charge of the music department of the club, of which Mrs. M. P. Walker is chairman. After the usual announcements of the club made by the chairmen of the various departments the next hour was spent in listening to the program arranged. Among those who contributed to the program were: H. H. Cameron who sang two groups of songs accompanied by the violin and piano; several vocal solos by Mrs. Goldman; two solos on the harp by Mrs. Lavers; and much enthusiasm was expressed at the piano solos rendered by Miss Milikowsky, aged thirteen; Mrs. Van Camp and Mrs. W. R. Chapman gave an excellent due on the piano; and the program was closed by several vocal selections sung by Miss Jouravel.

News from North China

David Yui, secretary of the Chinese National Y. M. C. A., and one of the people's delegates to the Washington Conference, is now visiting in Peking.

A Mandate issued on the evening of January 29, appointed Chen Yen, former Resident Commissioner of Urga as associate director of Famine Relief for Chekiang Province.

A draft of the Chinese-Austrian commercial treaty has been referred to Vienna through the Chinese Minister at the Austrian Capital, Huang Yung-liang. If the Austrian government accepts the terms therein contained, the treaty will be signed in a month's time.

A number of telegrams have been received by the government from the provinces and from overseas Chinese pledging their support to the plan of redeeming the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway with Chinese funds. Several provinces have pledged to raise $3.000,000 each.

In a telegram to the provinces the government informs them of the approaching visit of Marshal Joffre to China, stating that the distinguished soldier should be treated as the guest of the state and requesting the provincial authorities to arrange fitting receptions for him on his arrival at their places.

The Salt Administration has notified the government that salt funds amounting to $300,000 require to be transferred from Yungcheng to Tientsin by way of Kuanyingtang and requests it to instruct General Chao Ti, Tuchun of Honan, to send sufficient troops to guard the funds during transportation.

The celebration of Washington's Birthday in Tientsin this year will take place in the form of a ball to be held at the Astor House on February 22. The form of celebration was decided upon at a meeting of the American community held at the A. B. C. Club on January 17. A committee has been appointed to arrange further details.

General Chang Tso-ling has pressed Peking for approval of his proposal to convert into provinces the three special administrative areas, namely, Jehol, Suiyuan and Chahar, and give to each of them a government and a provincial assembly. The government is hesitating to give the desired approval for fear of opposition from the leaders of Chihli.

A rumor is in circulation to the effect that Minister Chang Hu of Finance during the China New Year concluded a loan of $96,000,000 with the surplus salt revenue as security for the repayment of the old loans and for administrative purposes. Several telegrams of protest have been sent to Peking by the peoples organizations in Chihli and Honan.

General Chang Tso-ling, according to the local newspapers, has telegraphed to the government expressing indignation at the report that appeared in the Chinese press that the Washington Conference proposed to internationalize the Chinese Eastern Railway. General Chang ridicules the idea of such an alternative.

The winter reunion of the American College Club of North China will be held on Saturday, February 11, at 9 o'clock at the Bankers' Association at Peking. Word from entertainment headquarters at the U. S. Commercial Attache's office indicates that the music and the singing will make this a memorable gathering.

Raoul Bigazzi, the well-known Italian artist and art dealer, is passing through Tientsin for Japan after having made a brief stay at Peking, He, together with his wife, is now staying at the Astor House. As the *North China Daily News* of Shanghai reported a few days ago, Mr. Bigazzi gave last year a most interesting exhibition of art in the French Town Hall and devoted a good part of the proceeds to the Chinese Famine Relief fund.

The new name for General Chang Tso-ling among the Chinese, according to the *Chung Mai* News Agency, is the "paper tiger." The agency further stated that it would seem

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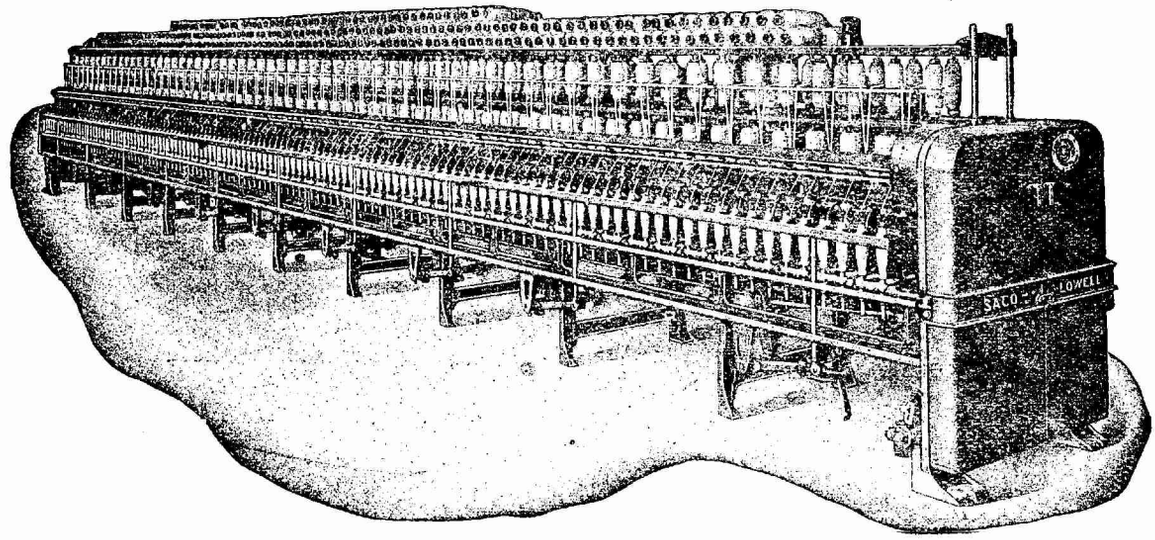

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that his failure to call the bluff of General Wu Pei-fu and his desertion of Liang Shih-yi. has not passed unnoticed by his countrymen and the Mukden War Lord, the tiger of the North, has gained a new description indicative of his prestige among the Chinese.

The new Salvation Army building on Morrison Street in Peking will be officially opened on February 14 at 7 p. m. It has been erected as a memorial to the late General William Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army. The Right Reverend Bishop Norris will preside at the function, and Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Acting Prime Minister, will declare this building open. The Ministers of the Foreign Legations will also be present on the occasion.

At the end of last year, a huge debit, according to the official reports faced the Chinese government railways. The Ministry was obliged to pay for capital and interest $10,840,000. The Peking Suiyuan Railway had a debit of $7,360,000 when its accounts for the last year were closed, while the Peking Hankow Railway faced a debit of over $54,000,000. The Peking Mukden and the Tientsin Pukow Railways are reported by the *Chung Mei News Agency* to be in a similar financial state.

Duke N. Perry has arrived in Peking from Tokyo to replace Frank H. Hedges, who has been in Peking for the last six months as correspondent of the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Service* and of the *Japan Advertiser*, and who has been unexpectedly called back to Tokyo to take up the position of news editor of the *Japan Advertiser*. Mr. Hedges is taking the place of Glenn Babb, who is returning to the United States on vacation, and expects to return to Peking in about four months time when Mr. Babb will return from America.

General Wang Chen-ping, a Chihli division commander of fame, passed through Tientsin from Paotingfu for Mukden on Wednesday evening to negotiate with General Chang Tso-ling with regard to the Cabinet reorganization. Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli, and several important members of the Chihli partv, left on Friday morning for Paotingfu to attend a meeting held to consider the present political situation. The general belief is that there is some important development to take place.

The annual meeting of the Chihli Shansi Christian Educational Association was held in the buildings of Bridgman Academy, Peking, on February 1, 2 and 3. Among the speakers on the occasion were President J. Leighton Stuart of Peking Union University on the "Present Conditions and Prospects of Christian Education in China" Dr. T. T. Lew of the same university, Miss Ruth K. Y. Cheng, of Yen Ching College on the project method in education. February 4, is reserved for the meetings of the associations of teachers of Chinese and English.

The first American Legion dinner dance took place on the evening of January 30 at the Central Hotel with Dr. and Mrs. Schurman, Colonel and Mrs. Cheney as the guests of honor. It was decided to hold a similar dinner dance once a month in order to bring together the American members of the foreign community as represented through the American Legion. The dinner was presided over by Commander Howard until the election of new officers which resulted in Captain Tenney of the Marine Guard being chosen commander for the ensuing year.

In a Ministerial order issued by Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, the suggestion of the director of the Peking-Mukden Railway in favor of the creation of a savings and old age pensions fund by all the railway officials and employes has been sanctioned. Commencing on January 1, of the present year, all officials and employees of the Peking Mukden Railway, with the exception of foreign employes, according to the *Asiatic* News Agency, are compulsorily asked to deposit a certain percentage of their salaries with the railway. This rule does not apply to the persons earning less than $20 a month. Employes who have reached the age of sixty-five will be required to retire and receive a pension.

Peking, February 4, 1922.

News from Central China

A big monopolistic opium exchange is found to be in existence in Hankow doing grand-scale opium buying and selling. This agency offers protection and trading and transporting facilities to all opium dealers at exorbitant commissions, and through it the major part of opium business in Hanow is now filtering.

An official investigation has again been instituted by order of General Wu Pei-fu of the five stock and produce exchanges in Hankow, which were financed by leading Hupeh gentrymen of Peking and Tientsin. The financial conditions of the exchanges are in very bad shape owing to too much

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speculative business being indulged in at the outset by their managers.

A Russian was discovered to be in possession of one big case of smuggled opium on board of a small steam luanch arriving at Hankow from an inland port. Two Japanese dressed in Chinese clothes and speaking Chinese were recently confirmed as the managers of a big opium trading agency between Hankow and Honan districts along the Peking-Hankow railway.

The Japanese wireless station in Hankow, which is operating in conjunction with the Japanese Garrison Troops in Hankow, has completed their repair of the wires supporting the wireless posts which were nearly brought down by the recent snow storm. The posts and wires are all in good conditions and the service is operation without interruption. The Hankow telephone wire which was down for the same cause is now only partly repaired and reconnected.

A case of misappropriation and squeezing of government funds has been discovered in the Hupeh government mining administration at Hsiang-Pei-Shan mines, and as a result officials in charge of government mining interests there have been arrested, and will be dealt with accordingly pending the result of official investigation. New officials have been appointed to succeed them, and the director of mines of Hupeh has urged the governors to investigate the case thoroughly.

A new cotton mill capitalized at $3,000,000 is being organized by a leading merchant in Hankow to be located at Tsaitien, a growing commercial port on the Han River and one of the leading cotton districts of Interior China. The name of the mill will be Foo Ho Cotton Mill, in the organization of which many prominent business men are taking interest. Tsaitien cotton is a leading brand in cotton market of Hankow, and a large part of the annual production is shipped to Japanese ports.

The Roman Catholic Mission at Ichang has been advised that Father Julon, stationed at a village 60 li from Lichwanhsien in the Shihnan prefecture has been murdered by bandits in his own residence on January 20. The murder, it is reported, was schemed by bandits along the Hupeh-Szechuen border as a measure against their enemy, the magistrate of that district who was thus involved in grave consequences. The case has been referred to the French Consul at Hankow for protest with the Peking government.

The Bamboo and Timber Trade Guild of Hankow and Hanyang has filed a protest with the governors of Hupeh against the additional tax recently imposed with a view to raising funds to meet military expenses in Hupeh. The taxation of bamboo and timber trade is charged as over-exorbitant in comparison with the meagre protection afforded merchants in this province. The authorities, however, have instructed the official in charge of this revenue to enforce the new taxation plan even at the expense of military force.

The closing feature of the export markets in Hankow before the advent of the China New Year season is the brisk disposal of cotton stocks both in Hankow and producing districts. Hupeh and Honan cotton arrived in Hankow in large quantities before the end of the year, and with British and Japanese buyers in evidence large stocks were thus cleared off, thus relieving the financial strain of many of the cotton merchants during the New Year settlement days. During about two weeks, some 150,000 piculs of cotton were exported form Hankow.

Five residents were struck to death by electrical accidents in Wuchang, and the governor has warned the Wuchang Electric Light Company to investigate their plants and wires so as to avoid future accidents. The townspeople of Wuchang have been protesting against the electric company for insufficient light and frequent accidents. This company was largely financed by Japanese, who are running the concern by their own engineers. Some Chinese capitalists in Wuchang are discussing the possibility of starting a new concern to supply Wuchang with better light.

A permanent peace settlement is reported to have been signed between governors of Szechuen and Hupeh who have seen fit to annihilate all occasions for future hostilities between the two provinces by a compromising settlement. The agreement provides that troops of the two provinces shall be withdrawn into their respective territories. A division of the salt revenues from Szechuen and upper Yangtze ports is also said to have been agreed upon. The terms of settlement have been duly approved by General Wu Pei-fu, High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan.

The financial crisis in Hupeh before the China New Year was again peacefully and smoothly passed, and although soldiers were agitating for pay with threats of mutiny and outbreak, sufficient funds were secured by Tuchun Hsiao for their payments. The heads of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow and Wuchang have contributed liberal

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assistance to the governors, and in addition the Hankow branch of the Bank of China is reported to have advanced a $500,000 loan to the Hupeh government with the likin revenues from Wuchang, Hsinti and Kingchow districts as security.

"Taxation without protection" is the argument being offered by Szechuen and Hupeh salt merchants who are defying the authority of Wu Pei-fu to impose additional salt tax of $1. per picul on salt transported from Szechuen ports into Hupeh in order to help raise military funds. Cargoes and salt junks, Szechuen salt dealers say, are constantly in the danger of being robbed or held for ransom by bandits who molest salt merchants with perfect immunity in the absence of government protection. Wu Pei-fu has instructed the governors of Hupeh to adopt stringent measures for enforcing the salt surtax imposed by him.

Three workmen were killed and two wounded when the Hwa Hsih Cotton Mill of Changsha, Hunan, called to their aid armed troops from the Tuchun's yamen in order to settle a strike then assuming a threatening aspect on the approach of the China New Year. The strike arose with the demand of workmen for double salaries and wages before the China New Year, as cotton mills in other ports in China, so they contended, have this system of remuneration. Upon hearing their agitation for a strike to enforce their demand, the cotton mill decided to allow each workman a New Year fee of 500 to 2000 cash. This failed to satisfy them. Then they presented eleven terms of settlement of the strike, among which were the following:-double salary for the 12th moon and a proportionate bonus, withdrawal of troops from the mill, no workmen shall be discharged on account of their activities during the strike, working hours should be reduced to eight hours, four leaves of absence should be allowed each woman worker during one month, and all workers should be given holidays during all Sunday nights with full pay. Before any settlement was in sight, the clash occurred between the strikers and soldiers, and it is reported that a liberal payment plan settled the strike after all.

One brigade of Chihli troops have been withdrawn from the Yochow region by order of General Wu Pei-fu. This step was generally regarded as Wu's threat against the Liang Shi-yi cabinet, but it was interpreted in certain official quarters as a sign of union between Wu Pei-fu with the independent and recalcitrant southwestern provinces now under the Canton government. Chao Heng-ti is now on proved cordial terms with his former associate Wu Pei-fu, hence the general dissatisfaction on the part of most Hunan commanders who were artfully subdued by Wu Pei-fu during the last summer war. One party are scheming to undermine Chao Heng-ti's influence in Hunan by disposing him from Tuchunship. But Chao is gaining the favor and therefore protection of Wu Pei-fu by his submissive attitude. It is reported that Chao is working on a reunification plan for North and South China by reconciling General Wu Pei-fu with the Canton leaders. Having secured Wu Pei-fu's acquiensce in the matter, it is alleged Chao has sent an emissary to Wuchow and Canton to confer with the Southern leaders on the possibility of reunion between Wu Pei-fu and Canton so that the present government at Peking, now operating with the support and at the mercy of the Mukden War-Lord, may be uprooted and a national government reorganized at an early date. Wu Pei-fu, it is reported from an authentic source at Changsha, is willing to withdraw his Chihli troops in Hunan if a plan of reconciliation and cooperation can be worked out with the Canton authorities.

Hankow, January 28, 1922.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, January 31, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd	4½'s	1928	97.00
Victory Bonds		4¾'s	1922-23	100.30
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible		6's	1925	116¾
Standard Oil Co. of New York		7's	1931	108
New York City		4¼	1965	104

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common..... 13
Pacific Development Corporation Stock..... 7¼

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

Since our last report all markets have remained quiet and inactive, with no demand from either Europe or America. Prices remain fairly steady.

Shipment up to January 24, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	17708 B/s	12271 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6208 ,,	404 ,,
White Silks	6109 ,,	4893 ,,
Yellow Silks	9997 ,,	8191 ,,
Tussahs	7640 ,,	3940 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a moderate demand, chiefly for America. Stock is 17,900 Bales.

Japanese Report:

Size of Raw Silk

The Shihshiu reelers adopted a resolution against the proposal to uniformize the size of raw silk to deniers 15, the Central Association of Silk Guilds has published a statement, which reads substantially as follows:—

Since 1912, cross-bred silkworm eggs have been manufactured in Japan by importing some foreign breeds, and the production of cocoons from these particular eggs having been increased greatly since then, reached 86 percent of the national output of them for 1920, and at present crossing is being encouraged mostly between the Japanese and Chinese breeds and the Chinese and European breeds. The raw silk made of these particular cocoons gives a size more coarse than any other kind for the spring crop and than the Japanese breed for the summer and autumn crops, from which fact it may be concluded that the average size of Japan silk is much more coarse now, than that seen previously. This is the fundamental reason for the association's proposal to uniformize the size of it to deniers 15. From the raw silk now exported, it may be noted that the common grades are of coarse sizes much more than the extra class is, which renders it proportionately easier than the latter for the former to make its size more coarse than at present. The Shinshu men, whose output is mostly of common grade silk, are, however, opposed to it, which reason is impossible to understand. This question is to be considered and the Silk Convention of Japan to be held between Japan and America in Tokyo in April next. If the American silkmen wish the uniform size of deniers 15, that will probably be adopted at the convention.

Shinshu Silk

A Shinshu report states that many Shinshu reelers are resuming work earlier than usual, and generally, it expected to be about 10 days earlier than the usual date of March 1st, the Koguchi-gumi preparing to do so even February 1st. The principal reason is thought to be the reelers' anxiety to prevent the movement of their female artisans by giving them work at the earliest possible date, for they are liable to be tempted away by others.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (July 1st to January 15th 1922)		154,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	63,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	166,000 ,,

Canton: January 15th 1922.

Market: Although transactions during the last fortnight amounted to approximately 1,000 Bales for America and 500 Bales for Europe prices have given way slightly. The Chinese remain eager sellers, being anxious to clear their holdings at present prices, which leave them a very handsome profit.

At the close buyers in New York seem to be rather reluctant to operate further at the prices demanded, while on the other hand buyers in Lyons are holding back on account of the drop in the franc exchange rate.

Unsold supplies of the 1920 Crops are estimated at about 600/700 Bales of "longreels" and 3000 Bales of New Styles.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922 (May 1st to January 15th 1922)		35,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	13,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	28,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, February 8th, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver at 34⅜d. is ⅛d. lower than the closing rate in our last circular published 25 January. Our rate for T/T on London at 3/4d. has dropped 2d. since that date. In the absence of cover in the shape and with a fair demand for Gold remittances our market has ruled weak. For the present this condition is likely to continue, as exports remain in a stagnant condition and money locally is easy. We close weak.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 31,554,000 an increase of Tls. 1,194,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 21,940,000 a decrease of $ 580,000.
estimated value in Tls. 47,350,000 as against Tls. 64,600,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Jan.	Thurs. Jan. 26, 27	Feb. 28 to 1st	Thurs. Friday Feb. 2, 3th	Sat. Jan. 4	Mon. Tuesday Feb. 6, 7th	Wed. Feb. 8
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/5.905	3/6 3/6		3/5⅛ 3/5⅛	3/5	3/3½ 3/4⅛	3/4½ 3/4
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/6¼ 3/6¼		3/5⅝ 3/5⅝	3/5¼	3/5⅝ 3/4⅜	3/4⅝ 3/4¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/6½ 3/6½		3/6 3/6	3/5½	3/5 3/4	3/5 3/4⅛
T/T India	263.940	267¾ 267¾		264½ 264½	261½	260¼ 257	257 254
T/T France	904.524	905 905		890 885	880	880 870	870 855
T/T N. Y.	73.619	73¾ 74	BANK HOLIDAY	74 74¼	73½	73⅜ 73	73¼ 73⅛
T/T H'kong	74.643	75¼ 75		74⅜ 74⅜	74½	74⅛ 73⅛	74½ 74⅛
T/T Japan	64.916	64¼ 64¼		64½ 64½	65½	64¼ 65	65 65⅜
T/T Batavia	203.678	189 186		202 202½	200½	200½ 198½	198½ 196
T/T Straits	66.321	66 66		66⅜ 66⅜	67¼	67½ 68⅛	68½ 69½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/8.905	3/9 3/9		3/8½ 3/8½	3/8½	3/8 3/7½	3/7½ 3/7
4m/s ,, D/P	—	39/⅛ 3/9⅛		3/9 3/9	3/9	3/8½ 3/8	3/8 3/7⅛
6m/s ,, ,,	3/10.115	3/10⅜3/10⅛		3/9⅜ 3/9⅜	3/9⅜	3/8¼ 3/8¼	3/8⅜ 3/8¼
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,004.524	1005 1005		990 985	980	980 970	970 955
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	80.619	80¾ 81		81 81¼	80½	80¾ 80	80¼ 79½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	81⅛ 81¾		81¼ 82	81¼	81½ 80¾	81 80½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	34¾	34⅝	34⅝
	G. $. 66⅜	G. $. 66½	G. $. 66⅝	G. $. 66½	G $. 66	G. $. 65⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 318	Tls. 321²⁰	Tls. 321²⁰	Tls. 323³⁰	Tls. 324⁹⁰	Tls. 325⁸⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.4125	72.60	72.575	72.525	72.4875	72.45
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	Nil	1%	1%	Nil	Nil

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		5½%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3½%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3½%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3½%	

London on Paris	T/T 51.40
London on Germany	T/T 876
New York on London	T/T 434⅛
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3 11/16
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/6
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2½

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Wednesday, January 20, to January 26, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mils—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Omi Maru, from U. S. A., January 3.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 500	Pls.	1,734

S. S. Helenus, from U. S. A., January 3.

Iron Shaftings	Pls.	55
,, Sheets	,,	143
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Corrugated	Pls.	209
Sheets, Plain	,,	910
Asbestos, Packing	,,	4
Glucose	,,	250
Grease	,,	199
Lard, in Tins	,,	9
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	282
Paper, Unclassed	,,	17
Petroleum	,,	72
Soda, Silicate of	,,	22
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,699
Baking Powder	Doz.	120
Canned Meats	,,	200
Pickles	,,	133
Cigars	Mille	25
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	89,822
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	13,934

S. S. Moorish Prince, from U. S. A., January 3.

Sheetings:		
Grey 12 lb.	Pcs.	2,000
Jeans, Grey, over 12¾ lb.	,,	1,000
Bath-tubs	,,	36
Cylinders	,,	20
Machines; Adding	,,	6
Oilcloth	,,	1,554
Scales	,,	24
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 400	Pls.	1,542
Cotton, Yarn, Counts 45	,,	33
Copper Ingots	,,	1,680
Iron Chains	,,	2
Iron Rails	,,	1
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	384
Iron Galvanized, Pipes	,,	698
Steel Files, Old	,,	271
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	16
Cheese	,,	9
Glucose	,,	242
Grease, Lubricating	,,	38
Hydrogen, Peroxide of	,,	14
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	1,007
Leather, Kid	,,	3
Packings, Unclassed	,,	8
Paints, Unclassed	,,	39
Petroleum	,,	98
Sterne	,,	83
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,232
Twine	,,	2
Wax, Paraffin	,,	2,691
Catsup	,,	76
Canned Meats	,,	130
Canned Vegetables	,,	70
Canned Goods, Unclassed	,,	22
Cigarettes	Mille	50,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	1,012
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls	429,940
Paints, Unclassed	,,	288
Varnish	,,	100
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	31,946

S. S. Taiyo Maru, from U. S. A., January 3.

Floatine	Pls.	450
Hydrogen, Peroxide of	,,	150
Leather, Calf	,,	19
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	6
Bath-tubs	,,	16
Bedsteads	,,	2
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	300
Cigarettes	Mille	26,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	2,044,553

S. S. China, from U. S. A., January 4.

Apples, Fresh	Pls.	32
Asparagus, Canned	,,	96
Butter	,,	50
Cheese	,,	66
Chemicals	,,	15
Cocoa	,,	3
Fruits, Canned	,,	65
Fruits, Dried	,,	122
Honey	,,	6
Lard, in Tins	,,	6
Feathers, Kid	,,	6
Leather, Sole	,,	62
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Onions	,,	20
Oranges, Fresh	,,	25
Nuts of all kinds	,,	7
Packing, India-rubber	,,	1
Raisins	,,	62
Sugar, Cube	,,	34
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Chocolate	lb.	427
Canned Fish	Doz.	67
Canned Fruits	,,	169
Canned Meats	,,	42
Canned Vegetables	,,	1,032
Catsup	,,	500
Hats	,,	14
Jams	,,	67
Packles	,,	30
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	65,287

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New Books and Publications

The Folly of Nations

The Folly of Nations, by Frederick Palmer. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. G: 1921.

ROOSEVELT is quoted on the wrapper of this book as saying that "Frederick Palmer has seen more war than any other living American writer." Hence, speaking of "the folly of nations" in regard to war, Mr. Palmer has the enormous advantage of knowing soldiers and soldiering at first hand. If anyone has, as Roosevelt himself had, a bad case of the virility-complex, his first retort to the pacifist is that the pacifist is not a he-man. This retort cannot be made to Frederick Palmer. He was enough of a he-man to start out very young to see all the wars possible, and he has seen a great number of them close up. He has been with soldiers under fire. He has talked with generals and admirals in action. He has listened to war-orators, bond-sellers, propagandists. He has watched the dying and the dead, the conquerors and the refugees. During the late war he was Major Palmer. He was a most prominent correspondent. He later acted as press censor and he was a pro-Ally in good standing when he went to watch the peace at Versailles. War to him is not an empty word.

But having made war his career, so to speak, Mr. Palmer does not approach his interpretation of it in a purely psychological manner. He interprets it with the revolving globe on his study-table, illustrating nearly everything he says from some sore spot on the planet—China, Japan, the Balkans, Turkey, France, Austria, Russia. He takes war as he actually found it first, in its duelistic romanticism, and he follows it through what he calls Mc-Andrew's epoch, from McAndrew the Kipling engineer. He surveys "anti-expansionists in America, little Englanders in Britain, the anti-colonial element in France," and he turns from them to the hired fighting man as he "beat up the steaming jungle, forded pestiferous swamps, breasted torrents, or went thirsty in desert reaches." That, as he puts it, was the epoch when civilization said "'I am a white man! I belong to one of the great Christian nations of the steam age and the Bessemerized antiseptic civilization." The White Man's Burden, and the White Man's Bunkum, are both apparent to Frederick Palmer. And when he gets through with the McAndrew epoch he steps sophisticatedly into the wars of power and ambition, which began with the march to the relief of the Peking legations in 1900.

After examining the sore spots on the world, the places out of which war has arisen and threatens to arise, Mr. Palmer asks the psychological question, Why? Taking "old values" first, he gives physical moral, social, commercial, national, economic, religious and ethical reasons why there should be wars or at any rate the employment of force. He enables one to infer how, according to these "old values," the Japanese have reason to be afraid of America and America has reason to be afraid of the Japanese. He enables one to infer how, from this old point of view, we must look upon the Japanese as untrustworthy, as monkeys, as selfish, as cold, as dangerous. He shows how, in creating such an emotion, we can play on fear, on the differences of language, race, habits and customs, on economic and physical reasons. The Japanese, for example, are "fanatics." So, according to propaganda, "they have an unfair advantage over normal Christians whose bravery is of superior brand if not as reckless."

What can be done to displace the white imperialism which is the product of "old values," and which breeds war? Mr. Palmer believes that two mighty principles were enumerated at Versailles. One was the principle of self-determination, the other the League of Nations. And he aims to show that through the League, not as super-state but as covenanted assembly, a place may be found for spiritual, economic, moral and political adjustment.

Between Frederick Palmer and H. G. Wells there is, however, a world of difference. Mr. Palmer cannot hold a candle to Mr. Wells as a propagandist. He is fond of the world "vagarious" and he rambles along in a vague, slow, circumlocutional way. Passage after passage is written with so little sign of self-criticism that if it were not for his honest spirit one would cease reading him with a great sense of relief.

The only passion one finds in The Folly of Nations is the serene and patient feeling for truth and goodwill. In Mr. Palmer's spirit, at any rate, there is hospitality for all nations, a knowledge of war and a knowledge of the best way to work for peace.—*The New Republic.*

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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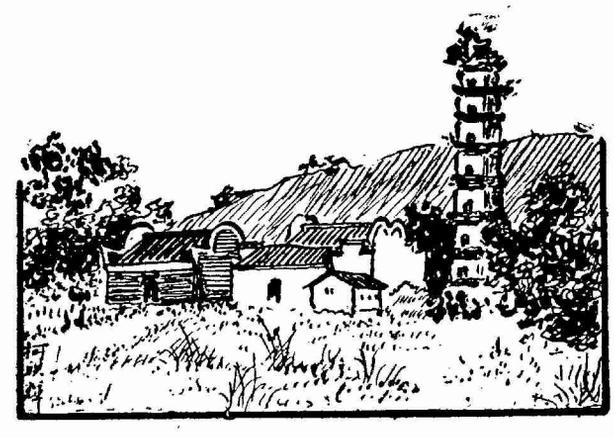

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

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and

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This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. News and Comment on the Washington Conference.

Read the article on the Conference which appear on pages 408-409, 407-408, and 413-415. Bear in mind that since these articles were written as settlement has been reached by the Chinese and Japanese delegations in regard to Shantung and the Twenty One Demands.

Questions. 1. What was the change which was agreed upon at the Conference regarding China's Customs tariff? When will the change go into effect? Will it help China much? 2. What assurances has China received regarding extraterritorial rights? 3. What agreement has been made regarding foreign post-offices in China? 4. See p. 409, left column. In what matters is the action of the Conference asserted to be contradictory to the principles of the Root Resolutions? Do you agree with the assertion, or not? 5. What matter has received the greatest amount of attention at the Washington Conference? 6. What is the state of public opinion in America towards China? What authority have you for your statement? 7. Did the Chinese delegation fail to present to the Conference a clear-cut, practical statement of what China wanted? Discuss. 8. What is to be the purpose of the *board of review* for matters affecting China's foreign relations? Will this board haves sufficient authority to accomplish it purpose? 9. Read carefully the statement of Secretary Hughes (on p. 414) in regard to American and Japanese intervention in Siberia. Sum up his ideas in a short statement of your own.

2. The Four-Power Pact.

Read the article by Dr. Dewey of pp. 412-413.

Questions. 1. Was the Four-Power Pact the result of a "bargain," as is suggested here? If so, in what respects? 2. What, according to the writer, would have been the effects if Secretary Hughes had followed a bolder policy? How could he have done so? 3. What question does the writer raise regarding the difficulty in interpreting the terms of the Quadruple Pact? (p. 413, first column). 4. Define the words "ambiguous" and "ambiguity." What ambiguity does the writer find in this treaty? What harm might possibly arise from this ambiguity? 5. What arguments can you give in favor of annual or biennial conferences of the nations, as compared with conferences meeting only when difficulties arise?

3. The Week in the Far East.

Read the items on pp. 415-420.

Questions. 1. What different explanations are given to account for General Wu-Pei-fu's overthrow of the Liang Cabinet? Which of these explanations seems correct? 2. Give the best reasons you can to provide that China will in a short time become united politically or that she will not become united for a long time yet? 3. Give the best information you can give regarding the Hongkong shipping strike-chiefly as to its causes and the demands of the strikers. 4. What seems to be the prevalent attitude in the Japanese Diet towards the Japanese government? What are the reasons for this attitude? 5. Where are the Bonin and Luchu Islands? What news is here given regarding them?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. Instability of the Chinese Government

Read the editorial on pp.405-406.

Question. 1. Is a sufficienly serious effort being made to put China's finances on a firm basis? 2. State what you believe to the causes of the present demoralization in the Peking Government. 3. What is the greatest difficulty and what the greatest test which Wu Pei-fu now faces? Explain. 4. What have you to say of the statement that the average Chinese citizen at present tries to avoid the duties and the responsibilities of citizenship? Illustrate your reasons. Is the fact true in the community in which you live?

2. Women in Chinese Social and Political Life

Read the second editorial, on p.496.

Questions. 1. What rights have women gained in China in recent years? 2. In what province has the greatest change come about in this respect? Has the change meant progress? 3. Is there any good reason why women should not have equal political rights with men? 4. Is a sufficient amount of attention being given to education for women in China, as compared with the attention now given to the education for men? 3. Do you think that the marriage system in China should be changed? If so, in what respects? In discussing this question what should be the guiding principle?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Methods of Trading in China-Wool

Read the article with this title on pp.409-12. After you have read this article it will be worth while to read the chapter on wool in any good commercial geography that is available.

Questions: 1. What are the things that are named as among the methods of efficiency to expedite trade? 2. How does the author explain the lack of these things in China? 3. What, in his opinion, is a compradore and why is he necessary? 4. Do you agree with the statement and the conclusion found in the paragraph that begins at the bottom of p.409? 5. What does the writer desire to show by his discussion of the world trade? 6. What is the explanation of the custom of requiring a large part of the payment for wool to be made in advance? 7. Show by dots on an outline map of north China the places that are mentioned as centers of the wool trade. 8. Explain why bills calling for payments in Tientsin are cheap in Lanchowfu. 9. What services ought the banks to do for the wool trade? 10. Explain why a fluctuation in the rate of exchange of money may turn an apparent profit into a loss. 11. Find out from the China Year Book how much wool is exported from China each year. 12 How does this compare with the export of wool from Australia? 13. Do you think it will be easy or difficult to bring modern methods into the wool trade of China? Why?

Topic 2. New Policies of the Ministry of Communications

Read the statement under this heading that begins on p. 428.

Questions: 1. What is the reason for the importance of the new policies of the Ministry of Communications? 2. When is the budget made for the railways? 3. What do you suppose are the chief stores that a railway must keep on hand? 4. Which is more important to a railway, a shortage of freight cars or of passenger cars? Why? 5, See if you can find out the total revenue and the total expenditure of the Chinese Government Railways for the past few years.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

February 4, 1922. Cause No. 1614, U. S. v. Hutchinson; plea of guilty.

" 4, " " " 1611, U. S. v. Fox; motion of District Attorney to dismiss.

" 4, " " " 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; hearing of demurrer.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

February 4. 1922, Cause No. 1614; U. S. v. Hutchinson; dismissed with caution.

" 4, " " " 1611, U. S. v. Fox; dismissed.

" 4, " " " 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; demurrer overruled.

Miscellaneous Filings:

January 27, 1922, Cause No. 1617 U. S. v. Keinanen; order.

February 1, " " " 1498, In re Estate of Grace L. Coppock; inventory.

" 1, " " " 1612, Liu Pei Kao v. Bowe & Co.; marshal's return of summons.

" 2, " " " 1547, U. S. v. John T. Allen; bond.

" 2, " " " 1606, E. Y. Kamorovsky v. The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., The American Foreign Insurance Assn.; marshal's return of summons.

" 2, " " " 1369, The Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al v. The Tobacco Products Corporation; stipulation.

" 3, " " " 1604, Sino Italian Bank v. Fearon, Daniel & Co. Inc.; demurrer.

" 3, " " " 1618, Merchant Service Club v. L. D. Kearny; complaint; summons to answer issued.

" 3, " " " 1608, The Central Garage Co. v. M. Sternberg; Demand for Particulars.

" 4, " " " 1369, The Hsien Nieh New World Co. et al v. Tobacco Products Corporation; Order.

" 4, " " " 1042, Fu Kee v. J. M. Murray; Order.

" 4, " " " 1482, Shanghai Taxi Co.; Report of Receiver.

" 6, " " " 1614, U. S. v. Hutchinson; order of dismissal.

" 6, " " " 1608, Central Garage Co. v. M, Sternberg; Bill of Particulars.

" 6, " " " Articles of Incorporation Pacific Asiatic Co. Ltd.; filed and admitted.

" 7, " " " 1097, Ring Mow Zu et al v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.. Order of discontinuance.

" 7, " " " 1097, Ring Mow Zu et al v. The Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc,, Stipulation.

" 7, " " " 1615, Cook & Swan v. National Mercantile Corporation, et al; Marshals return of Summons to Answer

" 7, " " " 1618, Merchant Service Club v. L. D. Kearny; Return of Summons to Answer.

" 7, " " " 1619, Yen Sze Chong v. Frank F. Bowe & Co., Inc, Petition; Summons to Answer issued.

" 8, " " " 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; affidavit; Warrant of Arrest issued.

" 8, " " " 1620, U. S. v. Dyson; Marshal's return of Warrant.

WHO'S WHO IN CHINA?

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In the U. S. Court for China

(Commissioner's Jurisdiction)

LU NGO NEE,
Plaintiff.
—vs—
EDWARD MAURER COMPANY, INC.,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1583
Civil No. 550

ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER

Filed at Shanghai, China, January 18, 1922.

W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Alias Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the Defendant—

Edward Maurer Company, Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

F. J. Schuhl
U. S. Commissioner and Ex-officio Judge, Consular Court, District of Shanghai.

(SEAL)

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.